VOL. IV. NUMB. 184.

DUNLAP's

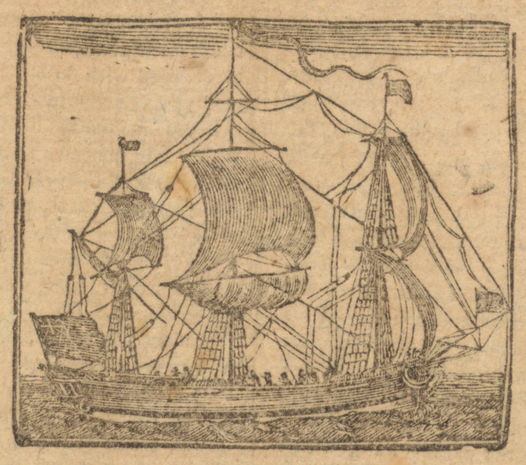
Pennſylvania Packet.

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 1ſt, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, May 1, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Nine-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 11½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 7	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 2½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG which are, 12 pieces of fine Iriſh hollands; 10 pieces of Iriſh ſheetings; 12 pieces of furniture checks; 20 pieces of cotton hollands; 30 pieces of check; 12 pieces of bed furniture; 6 pieces of cotton velvet; 20 pieces of check; 10 pieces of Turkey ſtripe; 100 packets of 4 and 4 and an half pound pins, 150 lb. of choice indigo. Alſo, 50 pieces of low priced *IRISH LINENS*. Houſhold Furniture, &c.

BEING ſeized in fee of Three Thouſand One Hundred Acres of Land, lying upon Pokorellico Creek and the Kanhawa River, I propoſe to divide the ſame into four tenements, and give leaſes to any perſons who will ſettle them, on the following terms: The tenant to have a leaſe for three lives in Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, paying the quit-rent, which is only 2s. per Hundred Acres, and improving his Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, ſo as to ſave the reſidue of Five Hundred and Twenty-five Acres for me; which, without any extraordinary expence, he can ſcarcely fail in, particularly if he has any cattle. I ſhall be at Fort Pitt on my way to this land in the beginning of next June, where any perſon, who inclines to accept of my offer, and hath not had an opportunity of ſeeing me ſooner, may be certain I ſhall attend.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

Berkley, April 25, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a convenient houſe in the ſaid town, near Mantua-Creek, where he intends to keep a STAGE WAGGON, to go to Philadelphia, and come back to ſaid town twice every week. Such perſon or perſons as will favor him with their commands, may depend that no endeavours ſhall be wanting to execute their orders with care and punctuality, in order thereby to merit their kind cuſtom, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's very humble ſervant,

MICHAEL LEE.

N. B. I propoſe to commence attending paſſengers from my houſe to William Cooper's ferry, on the firſt Tueſday in April next, to return the day following, to go again on Friday, and return the next day.—Price for paſſengers Two Shillings and Six Pence each; luggage, letters, &c. as uſual, to come to William Auſtin's, in Arch-ſtreet, at the New Ferry-houſe.

Middletown, April 25, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

A CERTAIN JOHN RICHARDSON, on the 19th inſt. came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, to hire for ſix months, and on the 24th he lent him his horſe to go to Warwick, in order to fetch ſome cloths from thence, inſtead of which he has taken another courſe, and gone off with the horſe: ſaid Richardſon is about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, came from the weſt of England, and talks much on that dialect; had on and took with him, a brown ſhort coat, red jacket, white drilling breeches, blue ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a beaver hat half worn: the horſe is a white gray, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, low before, a long bob tail, and a remarkable ring round his fore off leg. Whoever takes up ſaid Richardſon, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings both man and horſe to Mr. THOMAS WITHERSPOON, in Middletown, ſhall receive the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the man and FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe.

JOHN WARNER.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on Monday night the 3d inſt. (April) a grey MARE, five years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, no mark known, in good order, trots and gallops well, and no ſhoes; ſhe was got by Old Crab, and is with colt now. Whoever ſecures the Thief and Mare, ſhall have the above Reward, or TWENTY HILLING for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CAHOON.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET on Ground-rent,

AN improved Water Lot, 65 feet front, ſituated between Jeremiah Warder and Peter Knight's wharves, in the Northern Liberties. For terms apply to CALEB EMLEN.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 2d day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 31 feet, and in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 75l. per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the 11th day of May next, on the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well ſituated INN, commonly called the Jolly Poſt, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſterly ſide of the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Briſtow, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 80 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Wrights-town, Bucks County; late the property of Dennis Johnſon; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at the houſe of William M'Call, Inn-keeper, in Plumſted townſhip, one moiety or equal undivided half part of a certain tract of 180 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Tinicum, Bucks county; late the property of Matthew Hughes; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of May next, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, and tract of 30 acres of land, ſituate in Durham, in the county of Bucks; late the property of John Cyphers; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1775.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA, JOHN WINNING, MASTER;

LYING at William Allen, Eſquire's wharf; will ſail in two weeks. For freight or paſſage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SNOW DICKENSON, JAMES JOHNSTON, MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having her cargo ready to take on board. For paſſage apply to BAYARD, JACKSON and Co. or ſaid maſter on board the ſnow, at Stamper's wharf.

Cumberland County, April 4, 1775.

WHEREAS JOHN M'CONNEL obtained three bonds from me the ſubſcriber, one of them for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1776, another for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1777, and the other for the ſum of Twenty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1778: Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I will not pay them until I ſhall be obliged by law, I not having had value for them.

ROBERT IRWIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That whereas a certain JOHN GRAFT, of Lancaſter county, ſold a mare to me the ſubſcriber, for which I gave him my note for Twenty-ſeven Pounds, payable againſt the 17th day of June next: And whereas the ſaid mare hath proved to be unſound, and I can make it appear ſhe was unſound before I bought her; this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1775. JAMES BONNER.

THE Subſcriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling buſineſs for ſome years paſt for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened ſaid buſineſs in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where he intends carrying it on in the moſt extenſive manner; and as ſaid Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to ſerve his cuſtomers with the greateſt care and punctuality, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers ſhall be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice.

THE EXAMINATION of the *Wilmington Publick School* is to begin on *Tueſday* the 2d day of *May* enſuing; at which time and place the *Truſtees* of ſaid School are deſired to attend.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 1ſt day of May next, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A LARGE commodious three ſtory brick houſe, well finiſhed, in Plumb-ſtreet, a little above Third-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front ſeventeen feet, and in depth twenty-two feet, the lot eighteen feet and a half by ninety feet, ſubject to a ground rent of Three Pounds Five Shillings, currency, per annum, adjoining land of ELLIS PRICE, deceaſed, and others. The houſe is inſured and in good order. For terms apply to WILLIAM SINGLETON, on the premiſes.

N. B. The reaſon of his ſelling the above houſe, is that he intends ſhortly to leave this city.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, containing 49 feet 6 inches front on Walnut-ſtreet, with a good two ſtory brick houſe, a kitchen, ſtable and chair houſe. Alſo, one other lot to the eaſtward of the aforeſaid lot, containing between 24 and 25 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet, and 220 feet deep, with two two-ſtory kitchens thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, together or ſeparate, by paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have two years to pay the remainder, with giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars enquire of Major HARRY GORDON, at Mrs. Houſe's, in Lodge Alley.

THE COLD BATH,

At BATH TOWN,

NOW in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, is completely fitted up, with every conveniency, and ready for immediate uſe. Thoſe who are inclined to uſe it are requeſted to ſupply themſelves with tickets (without which no perſon can be admitted). Theſe may be had at his Medicinal Store, in Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at a PISTOLE *each, which entitles the ſubſcriber to the uſe of the Bath for the ſummer ſeaſon; the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 13th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, at Queen Ann's county, Maryland, one ſervant man and two ſervant lads, viz. JOHN TOOTLE, a convict ſervant, born in England; he is about twenty-two years of age, middling well ſet, about five feet four or five inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, a tooth out of his under jaw near the fore part of his mouth; had on when he went away, an old blue double breaſted jacket under a kerſey jacket, colour of ſheeps black, old leather breeches, and ſheeps black ſtockings: He has light coloured ſhort hair.—JOHN NORMAN, a lad about eighteen years old, very ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, a little piece broke off his foretooth; had on when he went away, a ſheeps black coloured kerſey jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, ſheeps black coloured ſtockings, and oznabrigs trowſers.—JOHN HOLDER, a lad about eighteen years old, thin viſage, a high long noſe, fair complexion, light coloured hair; had on when he went away, a light coloured jacket, a homeſpun ſhirt, oznabrigs trowſers, and ſheeps black ſtockings. They have all good coarſe felt hats. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

THOMAS STUDHEM.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 8th inſtant, (April) two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of whom has about three years to ſerve, viz. FRANCIS MANES, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well ſet fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, a pair of black everlaſting breeches with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new ſerge ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings: He is a collier, ditcher and brickmaker. JOHN DELANY, about twenty ſix years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin and ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, and one or two check ſhirts much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of blue ſerge ditto, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall rib'd hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles; he writes a good hand: They have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the province, if in the province SIX POUNDS, or half the above reward for either, paid by

RICHARD GRAVES.

SHAD, HERRINGS, ROUNDS of BEEF, and NEATS TONGUES,

Cured in the beſt manner for exportation, by

WILLIAM SHIPPIN,

At MARKET-STREET WHARF.

By the MARCH PACKET, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following advices.*

LEGHORN, January 5.

THE Engliſh frigate the Levant ſailed from hence on Monday for Algier, whither the Captain is going in order to declare to the Bey of that Regency, that the King his maſter will have a Conſul for his nation at the port of Algier, leaving to the Bey the choice of the ſubject.

Hague, Feb. 2. The States General have publiſhed a declaration, dated the 23d of laſt month, ſetting forth, that, as the Emperor of Morocco had broken the peace concluded with them in 1752, by ordering, that all veſſels belonging to the publick ſhould be ſeized as lawful prizes from the firſt day of the ſame month, their High Mightineſſes have given the neceſſary orders for the equipment of divers ſhips of war; and for the better encouragement of their ſailors and marines, have declared, that all prizes taken from the enemy ſhould become the entire property of the captors, beſides other advantages.

Hague, Feb. 3. It is aſſured that an alliance has been juſt entered into by the Courts of Berlin and Peterſburg, which will be attended with ſome important conſequences. It is reported that the youngeſt brother of the King of Sweden is going to engage in the ſervice of France, where he is to have an important command,

Hamburgh, Feb. 4. Advices of good authority mention, that ſome differenees have ariſen between two Powers of the North, which are of ſuch a nature as may cauſe an open rupture.

Paris, Feb. 5. On Sunday next the marriage of Madame Clotilda, the King's eldeſt ſiſter, with the Prince de Piedmont, eldeſt ſon of the King of Sardinia, will be declared at Verſailles.

Warſaw, Feb. 7. Letters from Dantzig mention, that the King of Pruſſia has given orders for building a new fortreſs near Marienwerder, in conſequence of which 3000 peaſants are ordered to be in readineſs to begin that work next April.

Amſterdam, Feb. 13. A letter from Marſeilles, dated the 1ſt of this month, mentions, that the differences ariſen between the Emperor of Morocco and the Republiek, is entirely ſettled. Another letter of the ſame date ſays, the above advice comes from Larrache.

Bruſſels, Feb. 16. The King of Portugal has demanded for the eldeſt Prince of Beira, his ſucceſſor, one of the ſiſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

LONDON, *February 9.*

A Captain of a ſhip arrived from Cadiz, mentions, that the Spaniards are laying up great quantities of corn in magazines there, and at Ferrol, with which they have been ſupplied from America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 29.

"We are told that your Miniſtry have it under conſideration to recall the Scots brigade in the Dutch ſervice, in order to replace the regiments draughted from this country for America. This I can tell you, that we are now left almoſt defenceleſs; and if the Spaniards ſhould make a deſcent upon us, the conſequence would be fatal."

Feb. 10. A formidable ſquadron lately ſailed from the Havannah, under pretence of putting a ſtop to a clandeſtine trade which the Dutch at St. Euſtatia are carrying on with the inhabitants of New Spain, but it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected they are bound to a different quarter. A frigate, however, has been diſpatched by Admiral Gayton to follow them till they put into ſome port.

Feb. 11. Lord William Campbell is to command the Scorpion, and go in her to his American government, when the Hon. Lieut. Tallmaſh will ſucceed to the command.

Commodore Delſy is appointed to command in Newfoundland, and Capt. Elphinſton is to be his Captain.

There were no leſs that ſeventeen candidates for the command at Newfoundland; but two are now choſen for his Majeſty's approbation, viz. the Captains Suckling and Duff.

It is now determined that the public Coronation of the King of France will certainly be in June next.

Feb. 13. Orders are ſent to the commanders of the men of war on the American ſtation, particularly to the northward, to keep a ſharp look out againſt the ſmuggling of foreign European goods, great cargoes of which are now ſhipping in the French ports, on board their fiſhermen, to be ſold at Nova-Scotia, Cape-Breton, and Newfoundland.

Capt. Gardner is appointed Aid de Camp to General Burgoyne on the intended expedition to America.

It is ſaid the three Major-Generals will be raiſed to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals before they embark.

An expreſs arrived late on Saturday night at the Secretary of State's office from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, brought by a ſpecial meſſenger.

Feb. 14. We are aſſured from good authority, that an inſidious lotteries will be ſuppreſſed and however neceſſary ſuch an act may be in future, that they will only occaſionally be granted under great regulations.

The men of war now fitting out for Newfoundland, and the Weſt Indies, are ordered to take on board a number of ſeamen above their complements, to reinforce the crews of the ſhips which are to continue on thoſe ſtations.

Feb. 16. A requeſt has been diſpatched, it is whiſpered within this laſt week, to the reigning Prince of Mecklerburgh, her Majeſty's brother, to watch the motions of the German Princes, and to convey every article of conſequential intelligence with all ſpeed to London. It ſeems the Miniſtry have had ſome recent news from that part of the world, which has created ſome diſagreeable apprehenſions, and promiſes them much vexation, unleſs timely preventative meaſures are taken.

A letter from a gentleman of veracity at Paris, ſays, "We have the moſt authentic intelligence that the French and Spaniards together have 40 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, &c. now in the Weſt-Indies.

Feb. 18. The people at the Victualling Office work night and day, and employ all hands that offer themſelves. Four thouſand caſks have been ſent from Portſmouth, thoſe in town being inſufficient for preſent uſe, nor can they be made half ſo faſt as they are wanted. Theſe extraordinary preparations are thought to portend a war with ſome European power, as the ſtock in hand is more than ſufficient for any probable demand on an American expedition.

Within theſe few days a number of naval officers, upon the half-pay liſt, have had notice ſent them to begin readineſs to enter upon actual duty when called on.

It was yeſterday currently reported, that Lord North has reſigned, and the ſame rumour prevails again this day. But matters are in ſuch a ſtate, that we cannot learn any thing with certainty; nor (if the above report be true) what changes have taken place.

It is well known that no man ever accepted a commiſſion with more reluctance than Gen. Gage did the command of the troops againſt the Americans. His Lady is the daughter of an inhabitant of Boſton: It was a ſufficient mortification to be torn from his family and friends, and a much greater to be employed againſt thoſe with whom he was connected by friendſhip and the ties of conſanguinity.

Feb. 21. As one proof of the deſigns of the Miniſtry in reſpect to America, we are aſſured that orders are given and preparations actually making for carrying over a medicine cheſt with the troops that are to embark. At the ſiege of the Havanna, in the laſt war, when our forces were arrived on the iſland the medicine cheſt could not be found, though it is ſince ſaid to have travelled to England, and to have been ſold here.

We hear that the ſeamen belonging to the ſhips in the river are ſecreting themſelves for fear of an impreſs being iſſued to man the ſhips going to America.

A bill is preparing by the deſire of a Great Perſonage, to build barracks in every county of England.—Is there an Engliſhman of any courage or honeſty that will not oppoſe this arbitrary ſcheme?

Feb. 24. The laſt advices of Wedneſday night from America wear every bad proſpect, that diſappointment could furniſh to diſtreſs the M——.

Feb. 25. A letter from Paris gives an account that a veſſel ſailed from the ſouth of France for Virginia the beginning of February with a number of French Hugenot officers, as well as ſeveral from the Iriſh brigades, taking with them a number of labourers and artificers in order to ſettle in that country, in order to ſettle in that country, imagining to make their fortunes in the preſent critical criſis.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 9.

"The Governors of all the ſea ports in the ſouth of France have received ſtrict orders to prevent the embarkation of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, of what rank ſoever, on board any foreign ſhips, as the court had received information that great numbers of labourers and artificers were preparing to leave the kingdom to ſettle among ſome of the Engliſh American colonies."

Feb. 28. Orders are ſent to the commanding officers in Ireland to have a certain number of troops ready to embark on any emergency.

We hear that orders are given for a draught to be made of 600 men out of the out-penſioners of Chellea Hoſpital, who are to be formed into independent companies, to do duty in the ſeveral garriſons in this kingdom.

March 1. We hear it is intended to ſend over a regiment of dragoons to Ireland to replace Preſton's, that are under orders for America.

For three weeks paſt the people at the victualling office have worked night and day; and it is ſaid at that place that a war with France or Spain is unavoidable.

March 2. By a private letter from Ireland we are informed, that ſuch is the ſpirit and union of the oppoſition there to certain favourite meaſures of Government, that the preſent Lord Lieutenant is apprehenſive he muſt have freſh auxiliaries to be able to ſecure a majority next winter in favour of adminiſtration.

The Duke of G——r will, we are aſſured, ſpeedily appear at the head of a certain government department, now occupied by a ſpirited Nobleman in the neighbourhood of St. James's Square.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Andrew Pepperrell Sparhawk, of Portſmouth, in the province of New-Hampſhire, Eſq; and to his iſſue, his Royal licence and authority to aſſume and take the ſurname of Pepperrell only, and alſo to bear the arms of Pepperrell (ſuch arms being firſt duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in his Majeſty's Heralds office) and alſo to order, that this his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration be regiſtered in his Majeſty's College of Arms.

NEW YORK, *April* 27.

To the Honourable the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, *and* BURGESSES, *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in Parliament aſſembled.*

The REPRESENTATION and REMONSTRANCE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of New-York.

IMPRESSED with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and zealouſly attached to his perſon, family and government, we his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of his ancient and loyal colony of New-York, behold with the deepeſt concern, the unhappy diſputes ſubſiſting between the mother country and her colonies, convinced that the grandeur and ſtrength of the Britiſh empire, the protection and opulence of his Majeſty's American dominions, and the happineſs and welfare of both, depend eſſentially on a reſtoration of harmony and affection between them; we feel the moſt ardent deſire to promote a cordial reconciliation with the parent ſtate, which can be rendered permanent and ſolid only by aſcertaining the line of parliamentary authority and American freedom, on juſt, equitable, and conſtitutional grounds. To effect theſe ſalutary purpoſes, and to repreſent the grievances under which we labour, by the innovations which have been made in the conſtitutional mode of colonial government, ſince the cloſe of the late war:—We ſhall proceed with that firmneſs which becomes the deſcendants of Engliſhmen, and a people accuſtomed to the bleſſings of liberty, and at the ſame time with the deference and reſpect which is due to this auguſt Aſſembly to ſhew.

That from the year 1683, till the above-mentioned period, this colony has enjoyed a legiſlature conſiſting of three diſtinct branches, a Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly; under which political frame the Repreſentatives of the people have uniformly exerciſed the right of granting aids to the Crown, and providing for the ſupport of their own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colony.

It is therefore with inexpreſſible grief, that we have of late years ſeen meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Parliament ſubverſive of that conſtitution, under which the good people of this colony, have always enjoyed the ſame rights and privileges ſo highly and deſervedly prized by their fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain; a conſtitution in its infancy, modelled after that of the parent ſtate; in its growth more nearly aſſimilated to it, and tacitly implied, and undeniably recognized in the requiſitions made by the Crown, with the conſent and approbation of Parliament.

An exemption from internal taxation, and the excluſive right of providing for the ſupport of our own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in this colony, we eſteem our undoubted and unalienable rights as Engliſhmen; but while we claim theſe eſſential rights, it is with equal pleaſure and truth we can declare, that we ever have been, and ever will be ready to bear our full proportion of aids to the Crown for the public ſervice, and to make proviſion for theſe neceſſary purpoſes, in as ample and adequate a manner as the circumſtances of the colony will admit. Actuated by theſe ſentiments, while we addreſs ourſelves to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which has ever been ſo ſenſible of the rights of the people, and ſo tenacious of preſerving them from violation; can it be a matter of ſurprize that we ſhould feel the moſt diſtreſſing apprehenſions from the act of the Britiſh Parliament, declaring their right, *to bind the colonies in all caſes whatever*, a principle which has been actually exerciſed by the ſtatutes made for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America; eſpecially for the ſupport of government, and the other uſual and ordinary ſervices of the colonies.

The trial by a jury of the vicinage in cauſes civil and criminal, ariſing within the colony, we conſider as eſſential to the ſecurity of our lives and liberties, and one of the main pillars of the conſtitution; and therefore view with horror, the conſtruction of the ſtatute of the 35th of Henry the 8th, as held up by the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, in 1769, adviſing his Majeſty to ſend for perſons guilty of treaſons and miſpriſons of treaſon, in the colony of Maſſachuſets-Bay, in order to be tried in England; and we are equally alarmed at the late acts empowering his Majeſty to ſend perſons guilty of offences in one colony to be tried in another, or within the realm of England.

When we conſider, that the cognizance of cauſes ariſing on the land, has by the wiſdom of the Engliſh conſtitution, been appropriated to the courts of common law, and the juriſdiction of the admiralty confined to cauſes purely marine, we regard the great alterations that have been made in that wholeſome ſyſtem of laws, by extending the powers of the courts of admiralty; authoriſing the judges certificates to indemnify the proſecutor from damages he might otherwiſe be liable to, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction with the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubject of his trial by a JURY, as deſtructive to freedom, and injurious to our property.

We muſt alſo complain of the act of the 7th of George 3d, chap. the 59th, requiring the legiſlature of this colony, to make proviſion for the expence of ſupplying the troops quartered amongſt us, with the neceſſaries preſcribed by that law, and holding up by another act a ſuſpenſion of our legiſlative powers, till we ſhould have complied, as it would have included all the effects of a tax, and implies a diſtruſt of our readineſs to contribute to the public ſervice.

Nor in claiming theſe eſſential RIGHTS do we entertain the moſt diſtant deſire of Independence on the parent kingdom; we acknowledge the Parliament of Great-Britain neceſſarily entitled to a ſupreme direction and government over the whole empire, for a wiſe, powerful and laſting preſervation of the great bond of union and ſafety among all the branches; their authority to regulate the trade of the colonies, ſo as to make it ſubſervient to the intereſt of the mother country, and to prevent its being injurious to the other parts of his Majeſty's dominions, has ever been fully recognized; but an exemption from duties on all articles of commerce which we import from Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh plantations, or on commodities which do not interfere with their products or manufactures, we can juſtly claim; and always expect that our commerce will be charged with no other than a neceſſary regard to the trade and intereſt of Great-Britain, and her colonies evidently demands; at the ſame time, we humbly conceive that the money ariſing from all *duties raiſed in this colony*, ſhould be paid into the *Colony Treaſury*, to be drawn by Requiſitions of the Crown to the General Aſſembly, for the ſecurity and defence of the whole empire.

We cannot avoid mentioning among our grievances, the act for prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law for the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender in the colony; our commerce affords ſo ſmall a return of ſpecie, that without a paper cuyrency, ſupported on the credit of the colony, our trade and the change of property, muſt neceſſarily decreaſe: Without this expedient we never ſhould have been able to comply with the requiſitions of the crown during the laſt war; or to grant ready aids on any ſudden emergencies. The credit of our bills has ever been ſecured from depreciation by the ſhort periods limited for their duration, and ſinking them by taxes raiſed on the people; and the want of this power may in future prevent his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects here, from teſtifying their loyalty and affection to our gracious Sovereign, and from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general weal and ſafety of the Britiſh empire; nor can we avoid remonſtrating againſt this act as an abridgment of the royal prerogative, and a violation of our legiſlative rights.

We muſt alſo complain of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, impoſing duties on certain articles imported into the province of Quebec, and reſtricting the importation of them to the ports of Quebec and St. John's, on the river Sorel, by which the commerce formerly carried on by this colony with the Indians, is in a great meaſure diverted into another channel, as by the extenſion of the bounds of that province from Hudſon's Bay to the Ohio, by a ſtatute of the ſame ſeſſion, a great extent of country is cut off from this colony, in which hitherto the moſt lucrative branches of the Indian trade were purſued; and by directing the duties on the articles neceſſary for that commerce, to be paid only at the above ports, which are ſo very remote from this and other colonies, that the importation of them by thoſe places will be attended with ſuch a heavy expence, as to amount to a total prohibition. Theſe acts in our opinion, bear with peculiar hardſhip on the people of this colony, when we reflect on the vaſt ſums of money which have been expended by our legiſlature in conciliating the friendſhip of the ſavages, and the eſſential ſervices which were derived to the Britiſh arms during the laſt war, from our alliance with, and influence over them, founded on a free and unreſtrained commerce. We are at a loſs to account why articles imported from the continental colonies, and imported into the province of Quebec, ſhould be loaded with heavier duties than thoſe brought from the Weſt-India Iſlands, by which while we are deprived of a moſt lucrative branch of commerce; we behold a diſcrimination made between us and the ſugar colonies, to our prejudice, equally injurious and unmerited.

Nor can we forbear mentioning the jealouſies which have been excited in the colonies, by the extenſion of the limits of the province of Quebec, in which the Roman Catholic religion has received ſuch ample ſupports.

Intereſted as we muſt conſider ourſelves in whatever may affect our ſiter colonies, we cannot help feeling for the diſtreſſes of our brethren in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, from the operation of the ſeveral acts of Parliament, paſſed relative to that province, and of earneſtly remonſtrating in their behalf; at the ſame time we alſo muſt expreſs our diſapprobation of the violent meaſures, that have been purſued in ſome of the colonies, which can only tend to increaſe our misfortunes, and to prevent our obtaining redreſs.

We claim but a reſtoration of thoſe rights which we enjoyed by general conſent, before the cloſe of the laſt war; we deſire no more than a continuation of that ancient government, to which we are entitled by the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and by which alone can be ſecured to us the rights of Engliſhmen. Attached by every tie of intereſt and regard to the Britiſh nation, and accuſtomed to behold with reverence and reſpect, its excellent form of government, we harbour not an idea of diminiſhing the power and grandeur of the mother country, or leſſening the luſtre and dignity of Parliament; our object is the happineſs, which we are convinced can only ariſe from the union of both countries: To render this union permanent and ſolid, we eſteem it the undoubted right of the colonies, to participate of that conſtitution, whoſe direct end and aim is the liberty of the ſubject, fully truſting that this honourable houſe will liſten with attention to our complaints, and redreſs our grievances, by adopting ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be found moſt conducive to the general welfare of the whole empire, and moſt likely to reſtore union and harmony among all the different branches. *By order of the General Aſſembly,*

JOHN CRUGER, SPEAKER.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, *City of* New-York, *the 25th day of March* 1775.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 10, 1775.

"My dear friend,

"I have waited in great hopes I could find ſomething to write to encourage you, but to my great grief, worſe and worſe; it is impoſſible to deſcribe the alarming ſituation of our affairs. While the debate was in Parliament I had ſtill ſome ſmall hopes, but this morning at two o'clock the death warrant was paſſed, and the Colonies declared rebels. The petitions and all attempts have failed. The great Lords Cambden, Chatham, Richmond, and all the 32 Lords, could not prevent the fatal infatuation from taking place. An addreſs to the King has paſt both Houſes, to give the King power to call you rebels, and to proceed againſt you on the late acts, and direct to put them in force againſt the Congreſs, and to ſupport the King againſt the Colonies, with their lives and fortunes. Nothing on earth can equal the conſternation of all who have heard of it, and in their uſual way now begin to ſee, when too late, the bad effects of their ſilence. The worthy Doctor Fothergill, Mr. Barclay, and Rachael Wilſon have written to the King; but no anſwer. Two worthy women of the Friends have deſired to ſpeak to the King, but he will not ſee them. Oh! that the Lord would turn their hearts! But now you are to be left to your own prudence; your own wiſdom will tell you, no longer to depend on England to help you. I had twenty gentlemen this day called on me, and all ſay, pray write to your friends to declare thoſe rebels who will not fight for their country; for there is gone down to Sheerneſs, ſeventy-eight thouſand guns and bayonets, to be ſent to America, to be put into the hands of the negroes, the Roman Catholicks, the Canadians; and all the wicked means on earth uſed to ſubdue the Colonies. I don't write this to alarm you, but you muſt not be any longer deceived. Orders have now gone out to take up Mr. Hancock, Adams, Williams, Otis, and ſix of the head men in Boſton.———— I have now a copy of the proceedings before me. ———— My heart akes for Mr. Hancock. Send off expreſſes immediately, that they intend to ſeize his eſtate, and have his fine houſe for General They have ordered five Commanding Officers, General Howe, General Burgoine, General Clinton, General M'Kay, General Drogheda;—from Ireland, for the dragoons, or horſe. A troop of light horſe is now actually embarking, and will land before this comes to hand. You'll ſee by the news-papers, and I know it to be ſo; I ſaw the Generals, and know of ſending the 1500 cheſts of arms, part of which are for New-York, and to be diſtributed among ſuch of the inhabitants who are willing to take up arms againſt you. A proclamation is to be given out, that it is only the four Governments of New-England; but depend upon it, all the Colonies are to be treated in the ſame manner. General Burgoine ſays, that he will not let New-York know his intentions; but dance and ſing with the ladies, and coax the inhabitants to ſubmit, by giving money, and protection to thoſe who will fight for the King, againſt the country. Warn your people of their danger, put your Militia into good order. Call the Delegates together, who will all be ſafe at Philadelphia. Act wiſely, and if poſſible ſave Old England.—32 Lords and Dukes the richeſt and beſt men in the kingdom, are your friends, and of opinion, that America muſt ſave England.

"Tell the printers immediately to advertiſe for young men to go to Boſton, and bring Hancock and his brave men away, and if Gage refuſes, ſeize him; ſuch a ſtep as this will alarm England, and it is what they all wiſh you would do, and expect it. I pray you mind what I ſay.—A bill of attainder is to be paſſed againſt them, the King is determined to make you ſubmit;—the people are determined you ſhall not;—the people are determined to break the Bank, and it will break before the firſt of April, ſo only hold out and exerciſe your men, watch your enemies, and all will be done for you;—let no head man be taken;—take care of your Delegates;—encourage your Committee to do their duty;—it is hard for men to ſtand forward for their country, and then to be deſtroyed.—For ſhame!—let it never be ſaid in the Houſe of Lords, that New-York will ſtand neuter. The ſhameleſs letters have diſgraced the city;—but as there are only a few rogues, you have not much to fear from them.—Shame and cowardice will ſtop them, and the goodneſs of the cauſe make you act like men.—Arm yourſelves and be ready at all times, for well I know, that it will prevent bloodſhed;—but if you ſit tamely and ſilent, you will not only be cut off, but deſpiſed by all good men.—What a pleaſure it is to ſee England rouſed!—What a different temper has this week produced!—Every day nothing is talked of but mobs;—they ſay, what I dare not write;—gueſs what alterations ſince Capt. Lawrence and Falconer ſailed;—indeed the people are not the ſame. Since yeſterday morning thouſands from the country are coming up, and letters ſent down to get Birmingham to riſe and come up to ſtop the Addreſs, but too late, and now you muſt truſt to your own prudence and the God of your ſalvation to ſave you—with moſt tender love to all, and more particularly to thoſe who are near and dear to you, remember me with affection. Great pain taken to find out who writes to America, and informs them of the proceedings of the Court.—With the greateſt confidence, I am your old faithful friend."

Our Provincial Convention met here laſt Thurſday, and next day we hear the following Gentlemen were choſen to repreſent this province at the Continental Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia the tenth of May next, viz.

For the city and county of New-York, Philip Livingſton, James Duane, John Alſop, Francis Lewis, and John Jay, Eſqrs. Mr. Iſaac Low having refuſed to ſerve.
For King's County, Simon Boerum, Eſq;
For Suffolk County, Col. William Floyd, Eſq;
For Weſtcheſter County, Col. Lewis Morris, Eſq;
For the County of Albany, Col. P. Schuyler, Eſq;
For Dutcheſs County, Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq;
For Ulſter County, George Clinton, Eſq;
For Orange County, Henry Weſner, Eſq;

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 1.

At a Convention of Deputies for the Counties and Corporations in the Colony of VIRGINIA, at the town of Richmond, in the County of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March, and continued by adjournments to Monday the 27th, the following Gentlemen were choſen to repreſent that Colony in the Continental Congreſs to be held in this city the tenth inſtant. The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harriſon, and Richard Bland, Eſquires.

Last Wednesday arrived here the schooner Polly, Captain Buck, from North-Carolina, in whom came passenger, William Hooper, Esq; one of the Delegates for that province in the Continental Congress to be holden in this city.

We are informed that several letters, writ by General Gage, were intercepted last week in their way to New-York, which contain matters of a very serious and alarming nature, It is expected the public will soon be made acquainted with the contents of the General's letters, which are now in possession of the Patriots in New York.—Some believe that the Congress are to be seized, and sent to England, and this belief is strengthened by letters from London. It therefore becomes the duty of every man in this province to prepare for such a ministerial attempt, and to be ready at an hour's notice to defend the Congress.

On Saturday last we had a meeting in this city of the Military Associators, when it was determined that each ward should be formed into one or more companies; the officers to be chosen in the respective wards. Two troops of light horse are now raising. Two companies of expert *Riflemen*, and two companies of Artillery-men are forming. We have six pieces of brass artillery, and several light iron ones. Our provincial arms, powder, &c. are all secured. Three provincial magazines are forming. In short, MARS has established his empire in this populous city; and it is not doubted but we shall have in a few weeks from this date, 4000 men, well equipped, for our own defence or for the assistance of our neighbours.

Several gentlemen who measured the ground on which the people stood at the meeting on Saturday, are of opinion that their number amounted to Eight Thousands.

By an express from New-York, which arrived about eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, we learn that the inhabitants there are arraying themselves, have shut up the port, and got the keys of the Custom House; and that, having certain intelligence Gen. Gage has been desired, by some persons in that city, to send a thousand troops, they stand in need of assistance from their neighbours.

We are requested to inform the public that Mr. Robert Pomeroy, resigned his commission as an officer of the Customs, on the 27th of April.

By an express arrived here last Friday evening, we have the following.

DEAR SIR, *Hartford, April 23.*

THESE are to inform you, that we have undoubted intelligence of hostilities being begun at Boston by the regular troops, the truth of which we are assured divers ways, and especially by Mr. Adams the post; the particulars of which, as nigh as I can recollect, are as follow: General Gage, last Tuesday night, draughted out about 1000 or 1200 of his best troops in a secret manner, which he embarked on board transports, and carried and landed at Cambridge that night, and early Wednesday morning by day break they marched up to Lexington, where a number of inhabitants were exercising before breakfast as usual, about 30 in number, upon whom the regulars fired without the least provocation about 15 minutes, without a single shot from our men, who retreated as fast as possible, in which fire they killed 6 of our men, and wounded several, from thence they proceeded to Concord, on the road thither, they fired at, and killed a man on horseback; went to the house where Mr. Hancock lodged, who with Samuel Adams, luckily got out of their way by secret and speedy intelligence from Paul Revere, who is now missing, and nothing heard of him since; when they searched the house for Mr. Hancock, and Adams, and not finding them there, killed the woman of the house and all the children, and set fire to the house; from thence they proceeded on their way to Concord, firing at, and killing hogs, geese, cattle and every thing that came in their way, and burning houses. When they came to Concord, they took possession of the Court-house, they destroyed 100 barrels of flour, and a number of pork, spiked one cannon and broke in pieces another belonging to the provincials after which they marched back towards Boston, but before they marched far, they were met by 300 provincials, who received two fires from the regulars before they returned it. On the second fire from the provincials they had increased to 5 or 600 when the troops took to their heels and ran helter skelter, they running, and our men pursuing and killing them, till they came to a place called Bunker's Hill in Charlestown, General Gage knowing they were attacked, sent out a reinforcement of about 900 men with waggons of provisions, which reinforcement was boldly attacked by a less number of provincials, on which a brisk skirmish ensued, in which our men had so much the better of them, as to take their waggons of provisions, and kill the commander of the waggons; Capt. Hogshie made 8 prisoners, ten more clubbed their firelocks and came over to us; many were killed on both sides; the remainder of their reinforcement proceeded and joined the main body of troops, then they all retreated together till they came to said Bunker's hill, where they encamped, it being night, and the firing ceasing.

The country being instantly alarmed, the provincials poured into this place in great numbers; when Adams came away, he says there were 30 or 40,000 of our men under arms, and more coming fast. The provincials had surrounded the troops, and were throwing up entrenchments to hinder their retreat: The north-east side is under the protection of a ship of war, which lies within a mile of them from that end; they are animated with the prospects of glory or death. The troops are much the reverse; carry pale countenances, &c. there is supposed to be about 150 of the troops killed, amongst whom they say is Lord Piercy and General Haldiman; the truth of which we are not sure of; Mr. Adams says he does not doubt it; of our men 30 or 40, they think probably more. This colony is all alarmed, every town is preparing for a march; many companies have already marched, bag and baggage. Stop—This moment an express is arrived, the troops encamped, Thursday night got into Boston, under the guns of the ships.

The truth of General Haldiman's death is confirmed: Lord Piercy is missing, supposed to be burnt with other dead bodies, by the troops, in a barn. Colonel Murry's son that piloted them out is dead—no men of note on our side is dead. Thus far intelligence from William Bull at Hartford. The express informs us the regulars lost 200 men, among which are 12 officers, in the retreat from Bunker's Hill.

Yesterday Captain Anthony arrived here in a short passage from Rhode-Island, by whom we learn, that General Haldiman and Earl Piercy are not among the number of the British troops slain on the 17th of April; and that General Gage had opened a communication between the town of Boston and the country. We learn likewise, that he had dispatched a frigate to England a few hours after the defeat of his troops.—The number of British troops lost in that engagement, is said to amount to near 500, among whom are several Officers of distinction. The British Officers and soldiers have done ample justice to the bravery and conduct of the Massachusetts Militia:—they say that no troops ever behaved with more resolution.—A soldier who had been in the action, being congratulated by a fellow soldier on his safe return to Boston, declared, "That the Militia had fought like bears, and that he would as soon attempt to storm hell, as to fight against them a second time."——We are likewise further informed that the two brigades, consisting of 1800 men, commanded by Earl Piercy, were attacked and routed by only 500 of the Militia.

In Capt. Anthony came passengers the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL STILLMAN and his family, of Boston.

Yesterday afternoon a Gentleman arrived here from Boston, by the way of Newport, Rhode Island: he left Boston on Wednesday evening (the day of the engagement, and confirms the accounts we received before relative to the secret sortie of the first brigade, and their attack against the inhabitants of Lexington and Concord. Very few of the citizens knew that any troops had marched for the country before 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning—at which time the second brigade marched out, to assist their brethren, to the tune of Yankey Doodle.

The first stand made by the country was with only 200 men at Concord Bridge, which the soldiers were endeavouring to pull up. The soldiers gave the first fire, and killed 3 or 4. It was returned with vigour by the country, and the Regulars began soon to retire. The country people immediately lined the roads, which are secured with stone walls, and their numbers hourly encreasing, they annoyed the Regulars exceedingly, who halted but two or three times, and then in open plains for a few minutes.

A considerable body of Provincials had formed an ambuscade near Cambridge for the troops in their return; but the bridge having been destroyed by the first brigade in their march out, the troops took the road through Charlestown, and by that means avoided a total overthrow. The number of the Regulars when the two brigades joined is said to have been at least 1800. It does not appear that they were attacked by more than 600 Provincials until they got near to Charlestown, when a very strong reinforcement from the inhabitants of Marblehead and Salem fell in with them, and gave them two severe fires: This quickened their pace to Bunker's Hill, where they took refuge, formed in order, and remained until reinforced by the third brigade sent over from Bolton to secure their retreat, which was effected without further loss.

A Gentleman who mixed with the soldiers at Charlestown ferry says, that he saw at least 100 officers and soldiers brought over wounded in an hour. It is impossible to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded on either side. A young Gentleman who was within ten miles of the field of battle informs us, that the country had buried 190 soldiers, and it is supposed a great number must have been carried off and burnt on Bunker's Hill by their comrades. General Haldimand and Lord Percy are both returned safe, having been enclosed on all sides by their soldiers during the retreat.—Mr. Paul Revere, who left Boston to acquaint Messrs. Hancock and Adams of the design against them, was taken prisoner, but got clear again by a stratagem.—Col. Murray's son, who conducted the first brigade to Concord, is a prisoner, and not killed as was reported. Upon the whole, Lord North's troops have had a severe drubbing; and when we consider the disparity of numbers and discipline, and the sudden and unexpected attack against the country, we have reason to acknowledge the interposition of Heaven on that memorable day.

The communication between the town and country is entirely cut off----no person is suffered to go in or out: By which means many families are divided----Parents separated from their children, and wives from their husbands---Houses and furniture left at the disposal of an enraged soldiery; and to crown the whole, there was an apprehension of a general massacre of those citizens who remain in the town. It is reported that seven sail of vessels laden with flour, &c. bound to Boston and Salem, have been taken by the men of war to form a magaine for the troops, who expect no supplies since their cruel massacre. The town of Boston was surrounded Thursday the 20th inst. by 20,000 Provincials, who had it under consideration to attack the troops in town. The advanced guards of the troops and Provincials were within a few yards of each other on the Neck.

The Provincial Congress was sitting at Worcester, and have voted an army of 30,000 men; 13,900 of which were to be raised and paid by the Province of Massachusetts Bay,——the remainder by Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

The troops quartered at Marshfield have escaped; they were surrounded by 2000 Provincials, and the Officer commanding the Provincials, not being willing to attack the troops without an order from General Ward, gave them an opportunity to get away.—He is to be called to an account for it.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, in Connecticut, dated Wednesday last three o'clock.

"I send this by express to inform you, that by advice this inst. received, Gen. Gage, has ordered all the vessels that may be found on the coast of New-England, to be immediately secured for the King's use, pray communicate this intelligence that all concerned may take the necessary precaution.!'

A Gentleman who arrived in this city last evening from New-York, brings an account that General Gage had issued orders to seize all vessels belonging to the four New-England governments, and that in consequence of these orders several vessels had been seized at Salem.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *April 27, 1775.*

WHEREAS the Continental Congress did resolve in the following words, viz. "And we further agree and associate, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse whatever with any Colony or Province in North-America which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this Association," &c. And whereas the Parliament of Great-Britain, in pursuance of their plan for subjugating and distressing the Colonies, have passed a Bill for depriving our brethren in New-England of the benefit of fishing on their own coasts; Therefore

RESOLVED, That all exportations from this city to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Georgia and Newfoundland, or any parts of the fishing coasts or fishing islands ought, in the opinion of this Committee, immediately to be suspended; and that it be accordingly recommended to every merchant immediately to suspend all exportations to those places, until the Continental Congress shall give further orders therein.

By order of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

To the *FARMERS* throughout this and the neighbouring Governments.

AS the time for shearing of Sheep is come, every one who has any Wool to spare, and wishes well to America, is earnestly solicited to bring it to the American Manufactory of Woolens, Cottons and Linens, in Market-street near Ninth-street, where they may be sure of ready money and the best prices.

As the introduction to the plan fully expresses the principles on which it is established, and may be an inducement to the lovers of America to do their utmost to promote it, by supplying such materials as the Company may at any time want; the indulgence of the public is intreated for its appearing again in print, at a time when a very different kind of intelligence must principally engage the attention of every feeling mind.

"We the subscribers being deeply impressed with a sense of our present difficulties, and earnestly solicitous, as far as in our power, to support the freedom and promote the welfare of our country on peaceable and constitutional principles; and well knowing how much the establishing manufactories amongst ourselves would contribute thereunto, besides exciting a general and laudable industry among the poor, and putting the means of supporting themselves into the hands of many, who at present are a public expence, and also to convince the public that our country is not unfavorable to the establishing manufactories, *do agree* to form ourselves into a Company for promoting of an American Manufactory on the following principles, subject to such rules and regulations as shall be hereafter agreed on."

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

*** The Committee for the County of Philadelphia are earnestly requested to meet on Monday next, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Jacob Neaf, on business of the utmost importance. The Committees for every Township are likewise requested to meet at the same time and place.

By His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, ESQUIRE
Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have lately received dispatches from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, containing matters of great importance to the Colony, in the present situation of public affairs, and calculated to restore that harmony between Great-Britain and her American Colonies, so essential to the interest and happiness of both; and being desirous of communicating the same as early as possible to the General Assembly of this Colony, in order to give them an opportunity of using their best endeavours towards effecting so desirable a purpose; I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, do hereby appoint the said General Assembly to meet at the city of Burlington, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next; of which all his Majesty's subjects concerned therein are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the city of Perth Amboy, the twenty eigth day of April, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King George the third, Annoq. Domini 1775. WM. FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's Command,
CHARLES PETTIT, D. Secry
GOD save the KING.

The following Ode, written by Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS, we think truly applicable to the memory of those American Heroes, who fell in the late victory gained by the Massachusetts Bay Militia over the British Army, commanded by Earl Piercy.

HOW sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung,
There Honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there!

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.
Sch. Polly, J. Buck, North Carolina.
Sch. Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, New-England.
Sch. Betsy, E. Rogers, Ditto.
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Ship Union, J. Steel, Leghorn.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Tryal, J. Warden, St. Kitts.
Brig Fanny, T. Murdoch, Madeira.
Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, for Antigua.
Ship Aurora, T. Read, London.
Ship Sally, J. Osman, Cork.
Ship Ann, G. Forfin, Bristol.
Sloop Peggy, J. Lockhart, New-Providence.
Ship Molly, T. Randall, Newfoundland.
Sch. Betty, R. Zuill, Bermuda.
Sch. Betsy, E. Rogers, Salem, New-England.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.

CLEARED.

Sloop Minerva, D. Gregory, Lisbon.
Snow Dickenson, J. Johnson, Bristol.
Ship Elizabeth, W. Shrimpy, Ditto.
Ship Sally, J. Russell, Ditto.
Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Jamaica.
Brig Princess, N. Antrim, Newfoundland.
Sch. Brothers, T. M'Causlan, Carolina.
Br. Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua.
Sch. Tryal, J. Warden, St. Kitts.
Brig Ann, C. Davis, Rhode Island.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Lisbon.
Brig Lovely Lass, W. Cassil, Jamaica.
Ship Philadelphia, J. Wioning, Liverpool.
Sloop Industry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Sloop Peggy, J. Lockhart, New-Providence.
Brig Bachelor, H. Vallicot, Cadiz.
Sch. Betty, A. Dyar, St. Croix.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, Grenadoes.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the city of Philadelphia, are desired to attend their annual meeting at the Court-house, on Monday next the 8th instant, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon, being the day appointed by law to elect Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

TO BE LET,
A pleasant genteel HOUSE well situated.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

This Day is published by
JOHN SPARHAWK,
At his BOOK STORE in Second-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia,
THE LIFE
OF THE LATE
EARL OF CHESTERFIELD:
OR, THE
MAN OF THE WORLD.
INCLUDING his LORDSHIP'S principal SPEECHES in PARLIAMENT; his most admired ESSAYS in the Paper called The WORLD; his POEMS; and the substance of the SYSTEM of EDUCATION, delivered in a series of LETTERS to his SON. [4 vols. 10s.]

N. B. This Book contains the valuable part of LORD CHESTERFIELD's *celebrated letters to his Son, to which is added, sundry other things as above, the Latin and French interspersed through the work is translated by way of notes, which are not in the original.*

JUST ARRIVED in the ship ANN, George Fortin, Master, from Bristol,
A number of healthy
SERVANT MEN AND WOMEN,
AMONG which are tradesmen; also sawyers, farmers, coachmen, footmen, labourers, hostlers, &c. They may be seen at Mrs. KRYDER'S, at the Golden Swan in Third-street, Philadelphia,
And their times to be disposed of by
WILLIAM FISHER AND SONS.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of LAWRENCE MANN, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts to
MARGARETH MANN, Administratrix.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the noted Tavern, known by the sign of the BUCK, in Worcester Township, twenty one miles and a quarter from Philadelphia, on the Reading road, is kept as usual by their humble servant,
MARY TOY.

JAMES CLARK, DYER,
BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Kensington to Water-street, near Walnut street, Philadelphia, where he dyes silk garments and jeane silk all manner of colours, and dresses them properly; scours, dyes and dresses mens cloaths; jeans, fustians, worsted and woollen stuffs dyed all manner of colours, and properly dressed; silk gauze and gauze flowered with cotton dyed black, and well dressed; linen and cotton yarn dyed blue, and every other colour.—The said CLARK hath been long in the practice of dying cotton and linen yarn for manufacturers; and he flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to his employers, as he dyes his blue with real indigo, his customers may depend upon the colour standing—Good allowance made to manufacturers, and those that sell. Commissions from the country speedily executed.

N. B. He proposes to dye black every Friday, so that his customers may expect their work returned the week following.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, West New-Jersey, an English servant lad, named THOMAS ROBINS, about sixteen years old, and about four feet eight inches high, has a down look, small hollow eyes, a remarkable calf in one of them, naturally of a fair complexion, but much tanned, marked with the small-pox; had on or took with him, two suits of cloaths, viz. a fine London brown homespun coat, with a fall down collar of a fashionable cut, and a jacket of the same, new corderoy breeches, with silver knee-buckles marked J. K. new beaver hat something in the fashion, a pair of mens calf skin shoes, two kersey jackets of a lead colour, one without sleeves, higher than the other, old leather breeches, a pair of worsted stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and two coarse shirts. Also took a likely black mare, about nine years old, with a star in her forehead, one white hind foot, about fourteen hands two inches high, low in flesh, no shoes on, a natural pacer, and of high courage. It is likely he will change his name, and try to sell the cloaths. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges for bringing the mare home, paid by
FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. Said lad is very fond of liquor. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off.

TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT AMIEL,
In Third-street, PHILADELPHIA,
GENUINE old Madeira, by the pipe or quarter cask; a few dozen of excellent claret, and a small quantity of Citron, with every other article of WET GOODS. Also genuine Maccuba SNUFF, in bottles.

A JOURNEYMAN who understands PRESS-WORK is wanted.—Apply to the Printer.

BOSTON, *April* 17.

IN a London Paper of the 13th of January, is the following paragraph, viz. "The King has been pleased to grant to Governor Hutchinson and his Daughter a salary of 400l. each."

Capt. Collins brings advice, that the act for restraining the trade and blocking up all the ports of New-England had passed the House of Commons: That Lord Chatham, with a number of patriotic friends, finding their efforts for saving the nation from tyranny and the horrors of a civil war, arose from their seats, and abruptly left the House of Lords, giving as a reason for their conduct, that they would have no farther concerns in a Legislature who were involving the nation in blood and slaughter.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 28.

"General Gage's letters being read in the House of Commons, it appears from one of them, that it had been recommended to him by Lord Dartmouth to disarm some of the Colonies, which in his opinion was not practicable, till he was master of the country."

In Provincial Congress, Concord, April 14, 1775.

WHEREAS numbers of persons from their unhappy situation in the town of Boston, are removing with their effects.——It is recommended to the good people of this province, that they would rent their houses, and assist such persons with teams for their removal, provisions for their support, and all other necessaries upon as easy and cheap terms as they can possibly afford; and that all goods and merchandize be sold in like manner, agreeable to the spirit of the Continental Association.

By order of the Provincial Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 1.

Accounts from Rhode Island, respecting the late transaction in Massachusetts-Bay, being the substance of several letters arrived at New York, dated April 21, *seven o'clock, A. M.* 1775.

First account.—That the Regulars set out in boats on Tuesday night from Boston, and landed at Water Town, where they fired upon the minute men, then proceeded to Concord, examined the magazines there, destroyed about 50 barrels of flour, and spiked up four pieces of cannon—that upon their return they were fired upon in a wood at Lexington by between 3 and 400 men, who killed 40 of the Regulars, and took near 40 prisoners, supposed wounded.—At Cambridge the Regulars were again attacked by a very large number of men, and lost about 40 more.—That about 40 of the Colonists were killed, and a few taken prisoners.—The regulars then gained their boats, and proceeded to Boston, where they are arrived.----That two Captains of the Regulars are among the slain, and on the other side, Col. Gardner, of Roxbury.—That Col. Ward has collected an army of 17,000 men in the neighbourhood of Boston, and that it is proposed to attack the General in Boston.—It is also said a very large number, 30,000, under Col. Putnam, from Connecticut, were upon their march, as well as a great number from different parts of the Massachusetts-Bay, and were desired to return, they having already sufficient.

Second account from Newport, of the same date.

Yesterday the town was alarmed by intelligence, contained in a letter which came express from Providence to the Governor, subscribed by the Lieut. Gov. J. Hopkins, J. Jenks, S. Nightingale, J. Brown, and about twenty others, inhabitants of the town of Providence, which says, "Our brethren of the Massachusetts are attacked by a body of the Regular troops, and many friends are slain." They then request the Governor to call the Assembly, to make the necessary preparations for the common defence: To which a Postscript is added, signed Thomas Green; that Col. Warren and Dr. Pyncham, two Deputies from Massachusetts Congress, were at Providence, waiting to consult the Assembly on what was proper to be done. There is also another letter from S. Hopkins to Major General Potter, a copy of which was forwarded to the Governor, and calls upon the Major General to repair to Providence, to consult with Lieut. General Sessions; this says, "The King's troops are actually engaged butchering and destroying our brethren in the most inhuman manner, the inhabitants oppose them with great zeal and courage." Both the above letters are dated Providence, April 19, 1775, at night.

Third Account.—That the action was at Lexington, about twelve miles from Boston, to which place a party of about 1200 of the King's troops had advanced upon 30 minute men, who were exercising. The Regulars demanded their arms, which being refused, they fired and killed 7. The fire was returned by the brave survivors.—That several skirmishes had happened afterwards, in which a number of persons were slain.—That the beacons in Massachusetts Bay were lighted up, and the inhabitants all in motion, to support their friends. The town of Providence was all in an uproar, some said one thing, and some another, but no body had marched to join the Colonists. The Governor issued warrants to call the Assembly, which is to set at Providence to-morrow.

Fourth Account. This morning another account was brought by way of Bridgewater, which says, the Regulars lost 130 men, and the minute men, who were only 900 in number, and were commanded by Col. Hancock, lost 31 only, including the 7 killed in the first contest:) That the King's troops were 1500 in number. That the firing on both sides had ceased, and that another detachment from the army was advancing from Boston, with part of the train, to support the first. Since then, two accounts have been received, one of which says, the Regulars had retreated with the loss of 106 men, and had reached Boston: The other, that they had advanced to Concord, had taken possession of the cannon at that place, and were entrenching.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 24.

"This city was alarmed yesterday by a report from the eastward, that the King's troops had attacked the Massachusetts Bay people; the report was confirmed a few hours after by the arrival of St. Croix, from Rhode Island and an express from near Boston; the Committee was soon called, and an express sent off to your city, as you will have particulars by him before this reaches you, I need say no more. There were two sloops here loaded with flour for the soldiers at Boston, by Mr. Watts; the people went Sunday as it was, and unloaded them in a hurry. Towards evening they went and secured about half the city arms, a guard of 100 men I am told was to be placed at the city hall to secure the rest of the arms, and another hundred at the powder-house, this was not done by the magistrates but by the people.——Several arrivals from the eastward since the express, confirm the report of a battle between the Regulars and Provincials, but differ in the number of killed, &c. The last account I think is, that about 100 Regulars were killed, among whom were two captains, and 50 taken prisoners,—and about 50 Provincials killed and 4 taken prisoners."

We hear that twenty-seven casks of Barley were imported in the Brig Nancy, Capt. Hanse from Jamaica, which arrived here a few days ago, which are ordered to be returned forthwith.

Tuesday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to public notice, there was a meeting of near eight thousand of the inhabitants of this city, to consider of the measures to be pursued in the present situation of America. The business was opened with several eloquent and patriotic speeches, and the company unanimously agreed to ASSOCIATE, for the purpose of defending with ARMS, their Property, Liberty and Lives, against all attempts to deprive them of them.

We hear that similar Associations are formed in most of the counties of this province.

Wednesday, twelve O'Clock.

By an express just arrived here we have the following.

Wallingford, Monday morning, April 24, 1775.

Dear Sir,

Col. Woodworth was over in this place yesterday, and has ordered 20 men from each company in his regiment, some of which have already set off, and others go this morning. He brings accounts which came to him authenticated as late as Thursday afternoon. The King's troops being reinforced a second time, and joined as I suppose from what I can learn by the party who were intercepted by Col. Gardiner, were then encamped on Winterhill, and were surrounded by 20,000 of our men, who were intrenching.

Col. Gardiner's ambush proved fatal to Lord Percy, and one other General Officer, who were killed on the spot the first fire.—To counterballance this good news, the story is, that our first man in command [who he is I know not] is also killed.—It seems they have lost many men on both sides.—Col. Woodworth had the account in a letter from Hartford.

The country beyond here are all gone off, and we expect it will be impossible to procure horses for our waggons, as they have or will in every place employ their horses themselves. In this place they send an horse for every sixth man, and are pressing them for that purpose. I know of no way but you must send immediately a couple of able horses who may overtake us at Hartford possibly, where we must return Mr. Noy's and Mr. Meloy's, if they hold out so far. Remember the horses must be had at any rate. I am in great haste.

Your entire friend and humble servant,
JAMES LOCKWOOD.

P. S. Col. Gardiner took 9 prisoners, and 12 clubbed their firelocks and came over to our party. Col. Gardiner's party consisted of 700, and the Regulars of 1800 instead of 2200, as we heard before.—They have sent a vessel up Mystick river as far as Temple's Farm, which is about half a mile from Winterhill.—These accounts being true, all the King's troops, except 4 or 500, must be encamped on Winterhill. At the instance of the Gentlemen of Fairfield just departed, this copy is taken verbatim from the original, to be forwarded to that town.

ISAAC BEARS.

The above is copied and authenticated by the several Committees through Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE SALE, or LET,

A THREE story House and Kitchen, and Lot, situated the upper end of Second-street continued, in the Northern Liberties, opposite the Barracks, in which the subscriber now lives: The house has a very good stand for business, which has been carried on in it with great success for several years, especially when troops are quartered in the Barracks: It would suit likewise for a Gentleman's dwelling, as it is a very well finished house, with stables and other improvements. The situation is healthy and airy. The house is insured for seven years, and the lot clear of ground-rent. It has the privilege of a pump at the door. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to
E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

N. B. A small part of the purchase money is to be paid down, and the remainder on interest for a term of years, security being given if required.—Likewise to be let on ground-rent, a lot in Artillery-street, opposite the Barracks, between Front- and Second-streets. Enquire as above.

April 10, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, prisoner, confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Honourable Justices of the Supreme Court held at Burlington, in and for the province of New-Jersey, at the Court-house, on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, to shew cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the legislature, entitled, An Act for the relief, &c. of insolvent debtors.

April 14, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, and GARRIT VOORHEES, prisoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington, to be held at the Court-house in Burlington, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of May next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeably to an act of the legislature, entitled, An act for the relief, &c. of insolvent debtors.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

On Wednesday night last, in Third-street,

A SURTOUT COAT. The owner, by applying to JOSIAH COATES, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,

BEST English gun-flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

A SUGAR STORE.
DAVID SHAFER AND SONS,

HEREBY acquaint the Public in general, and their Customers in particular, that they now keep their Sugar Store on the west side of Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next to Messrs. Anthony Morris and Leonard Melchior's, where Mr. William Hoffman used to keep his Sugar Store. They will sell at the lowest prices *double and single refined Loaf Sugars*, also *Lump and Muscovado Sugars*, *Sugar Candy* and *Molasses*. Those that will be pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served with the best of goods, by DAVID SHAFER AND SONS.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, on the 22d of March instant, a sorrel GELDING, with a blaze down his face, about fourteen and an half hands high, nine years old this spring, paces, trots and gallops, a switch tail and mane untrimmed, low carriaged, lazy, no hackney, has been used for draught, and was in good order. Whoever secures the said horse, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by
SKETCHLEY MORTON.

N. B. A small quantity of Money found by JOHN BRYAN, on the road between Chester and Darby. Enquire as above.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 4th instant, (March) from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, in Cæcil county, Maryland, two indented servant men, coopers by trade; one from London, named JAMES KIDDMAN, of a sandy complexion, short hair cut before, with a mole or wart on his forehead, about thirty years of age, and about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat with mohair buttons, lincey jacket, country cloth breeches of a light colour, with the button holes on the wrong side of the waistband, country linen shirt filled with tow, grey stockings, good shoes tied with strings, and a fur hat with a hole burned in the brim. The other named WILLIAM PISLAND, and says he came from Cork in Ireland, talks much with the broague, about twenty years old, five feet three or four inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair cut before; had on when he went away, a green jacket, a red and white striped ditto, and a blue ditto, breeches the same as the other, grey stockings, good shoes tied with strings, old check shirt, and a wool hat. They both can write, and perhaps may forge passes. Whoever takes up said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by
CHARLES BROOKINGS.

N.B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WENT AWAY on the 14th and 15th inst. (March) from the subscribers plantations, near Popular Spring Chapel, on the upper part of Elkridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict servant Welchmen, viz. EVAN POWEL, a well set fellow, about five feet eight or ten inches high, about thirty-five years of age, wore short black hair; had on a brown broadcloth coat, and jacket with sleeves, a black flowered velvet ditto, an old castor hat, a pair of old leather breeches, grey yarn rib'd stockings, old nailed shoes with buckles, and an old Irish linen shirt. EVAN WILLIAMS, by trade a carpenter, a lusty well made fellow, five feet ten inches or six feet high, forty years of age or upwards, wore short grey hair; had on took with him, a coat and pair of breeches of dark mixed cloth, a swanskin lapel'd jacket, a pair of blue stockings with white tops, a pair of brown and a pair of mixed rib'd ditto, two oznabrig shirts, two striped linen ditto, a pair of oznabrig trowsers, a pair of shoes with large plated buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up and brings home the said servants may receive, if taken ten miles from home, FOUR POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either of them; if twenty miles, EIGHT POUNDS; if forty miles, SIXTEEN POUNDS; and if sixty miles, the above Reward.
JOHN B. HOWARD.
V. D. HOWARD.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned taking them off at their peril.

Newcastle County, February 8, 1775

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at a public-house near the Road from Annapolis to Baltimore, a sorrel horse, between three and four years old, fifteen hands high, with white fetlocks, and a new saddle, with blue plush housing bound with black leather; also a brown coat, lincey jacket, buckskin breeches, white drawers, three pair of stockings, two pair, of shoes, a silk handkerchief, one short cloth pattern, and two linen shirts. The above were stolen by a certain WILLIAM SHIEN, about five feet six or seven inches high, fresh complexion, black hair tied behind, and has a cut in his foot with an axe; he wore a green jacket with yellow buttons, a home made coat and jacket of a reddish colour, a blue surtout coat with a hole burned in the elbow, and a beaver hat; he lived near the Cross Roads in Chester county, but may endeavour to get to Ireland either from Philadelphia or New-York. Whoever takes up the said SHIEN, and the Horse, and brings them to JOHN REYNOLDS, in Newcastle hundred, so that I may have them again, shall have a reward of THREE POUNDS if 50 miles from home, FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles, and if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by MATTHEW SULLIVAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry off said Shien at their peril.—He has a French silver face watch, with a piece over the key-hole.

MADEIRA and TENERIFFE WINES,
In PIPES and HOGSHEADS,
TO BE SOLD BY
MICHAEL CONNER.

Gosben Township, March 13, 1775.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Public, that from the first instant (March) he has undertaken the business of the Strasburgh Messenger, which he is determined to perform in the most punctual manner: All persons desirous to promote so useful an undertaking, by opening a weekly correspondence with the city of Philadelphia, are requested to leave their names and terms at the taverns where the papers are left. As he is confident the utility of it will be evident when regularly conducted, he does not demand any cash before the expiration of the first quarter, relying on the public spirit of the inhabitants upon and contiguous to the said road.

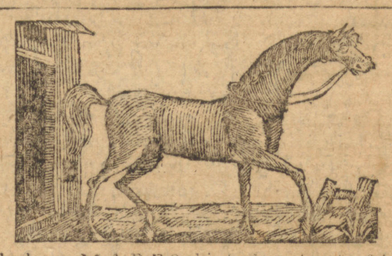
ARTHUR MURPHY.

N. B. He sets off from William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, and returns every Tuesday evening, where the public commands will be duly attended to.

THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE
WILKES,

Is in good order, and will cover this season at the subscriber's stable near Marcus Hook, at Three Dollars the single leap, or Five Dollars the season.

WILKES is a fine blood bay, full fifteen hands high, has a handsome carriage and well made, seven years old this grass; he was got by the Old Dove, a full blooded horse, out of a Pacolet mare three-quarters seven-eighths blooded. It is allowed he has got as good colts as any horse of his blood in America. Pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by
SAMUEL PRICE.



To be let to MARES this spring, by the subscriber at Christiana Bridge, the famous grey Horse
BOHEMIA,

EQUAL in beauty to any horse ever imported into America, full blooded, bred by Mr. Milligan, got by Colonel Sharp's famous imported horse Othello, and came of a full blood hunting mare, got by Colonel Ricket's Barb. He is sixteen hands high, covered last season at Salem in great character, and is well known to get colts superior to any on the continent; he will cover at so low a price as FIFTY SHILLINGS for the season. Good pasture may be had for mares, proper care taken, and due attendance given by the public's most humble servant,
RICHARD DOWDLE.

N. B. He is to stand two days each week at Newark.

BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this season, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER'S stables, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at Three Pounds the season and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this spring. BABRAHAM was got by the noted running horse Juniper, who started in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and won fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and sold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. BABRAHAM's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's bay horse Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miss Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Tasker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good grass at Six Shillings per week.
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

TO COVER this season, at the stables of the Subscriber, That noted full blooded HORSE
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER;

WITHOUT exception the greatest beauty on the continent; bred by Col. Taylor of Virginia, got by that noted horse Partner and from a full blooded mare, fifteen hands high, eight years old, a dark chesnut, with a blaze in his face. He ran several capital races, and beat the most famous horses in the north and south governments of Carolina. The terms are Three Pounds the season, Thirty Shillings the single leap, Five Pounds to ensure a colt, with Five Shillings to the groom: The first three days of the week at WILLIAM CARSON'S, at the White Hart, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's, in Warwick.
JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 185.

DUNLAP's

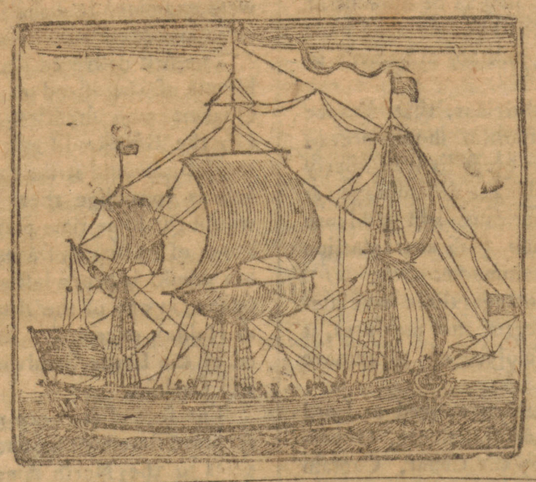
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, MAY 8th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Nine-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 11½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 7	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 2½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 11th day of May inst. on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well situated INN, commonly called the Jolly Post, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; situate on the westerly side of the Bristol road, in the township of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Bristow, and others; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of May inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Schneyder, in New-Hanover township, a certain plantation, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of New Hanover aforesaid, with the appurtenances, containing 44 acres; late the property of Isaac Peters; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of May inst. at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick and frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 90 feet, more or less; subject to a ground-rent of 3l. currency per annum; late the estate of John Keast, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of May inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-house, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Almond-street, between front and Second-streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded by Shippen's ground; subject to a ground-rent of ——. Also a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, situate on the west side of Fifth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 15 feet, more or less, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Harrison, and others; subject to a ground-rent of ——; the whole late the estate of Jesse Rowe; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of May inst. at the London Coffee-house, at seven o'clock, P. M. a certain villa or country seat, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Wissahickon road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about four acres; bounded by ground late of William Plumstead, Esq; and others; late the estate of Francis Richardson, the younger; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of May inst. at the house of William M'Call, Inn-keeper, in Plumsted township, one moiety or equal undivided half part of a certain tract of 180 acres of land, situate in the township of Tinicum, Bucks county; late the property of Matthew Hughes; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May inst. on the premises, a messuage, and tract of 30 acres of land, situate in Durham, in the county of Bucks; late the property of John Cyphers; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE thousand one hundred acres of LAND, situated upon Pokotellico Creek and the Kanhawa river, about forty miles above the junction of the Kanhawa with the Ohio. It is part of a tract of 21,941 acres, surveyed and patented under Dinwiddie's Proclamation, made at the commencement of the late war, is equal in quality to any in that part of the world. Quit-rent free for eighteen years to come, and after at the moderate rate of Two Shillings sterling per hundred acres. The whole fees are paid, so that the purchaser will be at no other trouble or expence, than dividing with the other proprietors. For terms enquire of Mr. William Semple, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Prince William county, Virginia.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

THE GENUINE

SPEECH

OF

LORD CHATHAM,

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on the 20th day of January, 1775.

Sent over in Manuscript from a Gentleman of distinction in London to his friend in this city.

JOHN YOUNG, JUN.

At the sign of the English Hunting Saddle and Fire Buckets, in Market-street, next door to the New Printing-Office,

MAKES in the best manner, and sells at the most reasonable rates, mens and womens saddles of the newest fashions, also foot cloths, bridles, pillions, housings, saddle cloths, saddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of saddle furniture, &c.

Also MILITARY FURNITURE, viz. trooping saddles and bridles, pistol bags and housings, holsters, gun buckets, double and single cartridge boxes, knap-sacks, scabbards, belts, straps, valeeses and canteens, &c. &c.

Portmanteau hair trunks for travelling, made of any dimension, at the shortest notice.

Fire buckets, leather caps and holsters.

He has also a large and very neat assortment of saddlery ware, which he retails at the lowest prices for cash.

Likewise black, green, blue, and purple silk velvet New-Market riding caps, (London make) exceeding neat.

N. B. Said YOUNG has several tracts of valuable land in Bedford, Cumberland, Berks and Northumberland counties, that he will sell cheap, or rent on very easy terms.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, three doors above Black Horse-alley, continues to dispose of the following curious collection of GOODS, viz.

SWORD belts, buff and Morocco with and without swivels; sword knots, silk purses, table knives and forks, a large assortment of the very best London made penknives and scissars, a beautiful travelling blunderbuss, horse pistols, elegant stone and paste buckles for ladies, gilt and pinchbeck buckles for gentlemen; gilt, stone and pinchbeck stock buckles; gold and garnet ear-rings, gold and garnet broaches; plain gold, garnet and hoop rings; a variety of sleeve buttons; silver thimbles, bottle stands, new fashion sugar tongs, jet combs and plain tortoise shell ditto, tobacco boxes; paper, wood, ennamel and tortoise shell boxes; table bowls, Japan ware, best Roman fiddle strings, a variety of music, the most approved tunes; German flutes with mouth pieces, which render the playing very easy; blank music books, music in sheets and half sheets, playing and message cards gilt or plain, visiting cards of various patterns, cards of history and geography with or without Morocco cases, pearl and other necklaces, swan-neck silver plated spurs, and other sorts; furniture for coffins, London made silver shoe and knee buckles; new invented lamps, which when burning resemble wax candles, and are supported at a quarter the expence of tallow candles; pump lamps, globe and bell lamps for halls and stair-cases, with brass screws or to hang; decanter corks, cork screws of the best quality; scimmetar and other razors in new fashion cases, very convenient for travellers; gun flints, mourning black and blue buckles, steel cock gaffs; a good assortment of gilt and other canes, with or without swords; a variety of watch chains and strings; razor straps; a very elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemens pocket books in Morocco or velvet, worked with gold and silver, with or without instruments; horse and chair whips; Middleton's best black lead pencils, ladies hair pins set with marquisite or paste, black hair pins with or without heads, boot garters, tooth brushes; a table organ, steel stay hooks, plated bits, Japan candlesticks, steel and other snuffers with stands, watchmakers cards for windows, cards of ladies gilt trinkets, cards of gilt watch keys, brass and steel jacks, billiard balls, dice and boxes, best Dutch wax and wafers; curious original presses for marking in a peculiar method, with a liquid that will stand the severest washing and boiling, and is more regular and beautiful than the nicest needle work, as it cannot be picked out, which is often the case when linen is marked in the formerly usual, but now disapproved method, it is useful for printing message cards, books, leather, or any kind of goods, and may be done by any person; the improved patent asses-skin for writing upon with gold, silver, common metal or black lead pencil and may be rubbed out with ease, its great use is alone sufficient to recommend it to the public, and it is rendered very cheap, as a piece of any size or a pocket memorandum book may be had for a few shillings that will serve a number of years, it is particularly useful in hot climates as it is not liable to split or warp; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks; smelling bottles; tooth pick cases, best beaver stitch'd top gloves, a variety of silk and other stockings, silk waistcoat patterns, a very elegant assortment of pictures and maps in books or single, a variety of drawing books, a good assortment of colours in shells or otherwise, best camels hair pencils, crayons, India ink, copperplate copy books from the earliest attempts to the compleating of the most accomplished penman; a journey through Europe, or the play of geography invented by Jefferies for the instruction and entertainment of young ladies and gentlemen; pistol tinder boxes; John Reed's maps of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, with a book of references. Keyser's pills, and Stoughton's bitters, which the public may be assured are genuine.

FOR CASH.

Now selling very cheap by private SALE, at

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

A large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG which are, fine and coarse Irish linens, sheetings, cotton hollands, bed furniture, furniture checks, velvets, velverets, Turkey stripes, 4 and 4 and a half pound pins, silk ferrets, worsted and coat bindings, rattinets, shalloons, callimancoes, camblets, tammies, durants, worsted damasks, broadcloths in pieces and patterns, kid gloves, Damascus, lorettos, mozeens, chintzes, silk laces, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public sale are received at said store as usual.

TO BE LET,

A PART of a HOUSE, about three miles from Philadelphia, pleasantly situated in Passyunk; very suitable for a family from the city to retire to during the summer season. Enquire of the Printer.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

Made, sold and repaired, in the best manner, by

THOMAS HOWARD,

At his shop in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, and next door but one to Trotter's-alley,

WHERE he carries on the Clock and Watch-making business in its various branches, and will be much obliged to his friends and the public to favour him with their custom.

N. B. Masters of shallops or others, who bring up watches from the lower counties, or elsewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their custom may have their own done gratis. Likewise an apprentice wanted to the said business.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to HUGH FRAZER, either by bill, bond or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment, otherwise he will be obliged to take a method which will be disagreeable to them as well as to himself.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, near Duck Creek, on the night of the 3d of April last, a small iron grey MARE, big with foal, neither brand or ear mark. Whoever secures the Thief and Mare, so that they may be brought to me, shall have the above Reward, but for the Mare only, TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THOMAS CAHOON.

WILLIAM SHEPARD,

Begs leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he continues keeping that commodious new LIVERY STABLE in seventh-street, between Market and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia. The situation is very airy and pleasant, the stalls are large and roomy, and divided in the newest and most approved manner, with an air-hole for each horse; the stable being off the pavement makes it more convenient for shewing horses that are for sale. The said SHEPARD is provided with the best of hay and oats, and every other article for that business. The Public may be assured that strict attendance will be given to every thing that can promote their conveniency and accommodation. He acknowledges himself much obliged to those who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, and hopes for the Public's kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. He likewise hath horses and chairs to let, a light pleasure waggon, and good pasture for horses.

Newcastle, May 1, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

(Lying on the Beach a little below the town)

A SMALL BOAT, with one pair of oars, a mast, and shoulder of mutton sail. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

EDWARD ROCHE.

Baltimore Town, April 27, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, an Irishman named JAMES MUSGROVE, about thirty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, sandy complexion, sandy coloured hair, by trade a painter; had on when he went away, a light coloured coat and grey jacket; his other cloaths unknown. He is very talkative, and much given to drink: He formerly lived at Christiana Bridge, and it is supposed he is gone towards Newark, as he has a wife living at John Slater's, near White Clay Creek. Whoever takes up said MUSGROVE, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROGERS, Hatter.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late CHRISTOPHER STEVENSON, Tavern-keeper, at the sign of the sloop Friend, in Elbow Lane, Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby requested to discharge the same to his Widow and Administratrix, that she may thereby be enabled to discharge her late husband's debts: And all persons to whom the said CHRISTOPHER STEVENSON was indebted at the time of his death, are desired to bring in their accompts, properly attested, in order that they may be discharged and paid.

ELEANOR STEVENSON, Administratrix.

A QUANTITY OF

SPIRITS AND SUGAR,

Just arrived in the brig Ann, Charles Davis, master, from Jamaica, lying at Evans's wharf, to be sold by

JOSIAH HEWES,

Of whom may be had Spermaceti Candles.

JOHN LIND,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened shop at the corner of Arch and Second-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Edward Duffield, Watch-maker, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, and at the most reasonable rates. He thinks it unnecessary to enlarge on particulars, as his abilities are sufficiently known in this city.

WANTED, an apprentice to said business.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1775.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

In Second-street, the fifth door below Chesnut-street,

HAVING now on hand the remainder of her stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the approaching season, (and being determined to decline business, as she intends for England shortly) would sell the whole, or any considerable part thereof, at a very low advance.

N. B. Those who have any demands against her, are desired to send in their accompts; and all that are indebted to her by bond, note or book debt, are once more requested to make speedy payment, as she is determined to put their accounts, &c. (without respect of persons) into a lawyer's hands, if not paid within two months from the date hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT AMIEL,

In Third-street, PHILADELPHIA,

GENUINE old Madeira, by the pipe or quarter cask; a few dozen of excellent Claret, and a small quantity of Citron, with every other article of WET GOODS. Also genuine Maccuba SNUFF, in bottles.

TO BE SOLD BY

BAYNTON AND MORGAN,

A FEW hogsheads of best muscovado Sugars.
Choice Lisbon Wine in quarter casks.
Coffee in tierces and bags. Geneva in cases.
Brandy in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.
Fifty groce of Playing Cards.
Womens Stuff Shoes, at 5s. 6d. and 8s. per pair.
A small quantity of Jamaica Spirit, of five years, ten years, and fifteen years old.
Excellent Port Wine by the dozen.
And all kinds of Groceries.

N. B. They put up Sea Stores, of every kind, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

ISAAC GRAY,

In Chesnut-street, near Strawberry-alley, hath for SALE, excellent Philadelphia bottled

BEER AND CYDER,

Carefully put up for either *foreign* or *domestic* use; Where also may be had,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain and Teneriffe WINES, by the cask or otherwise; Claret, Red Port, and Sack Wine, in bottles; old Jamaica Spirit, Brandy, Geneva, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Indigo, Spices, Corks, Allspice, Snuff, double and single Gloucester Cheese, English Beer, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar by the barrel or gallon, &c. &c.

ALSO, an Assortment of

GLASS WARE,

Made at KENSINGTON.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE-MAKER, from BRISTOL,

Continues to make and sell the following articles, either wholesale or retail, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, viz.

COACHMAKER's laces of all sorts in silk or worsted, figured or plain, with glass strings, holders, roses, bearers, French nailing, hammer cloth fringe, &c. all sorts of fringe and laces for beds and other furniture, with lines and tossels, in gold, silver, silk, worsted, or thread. Gentlemens coats of arms, and footmens liveries made to any pattern, olivets or jacks for gentlemens cloaths, ladies trimmings for sacks or gowns, made to any pattern in the English or French fashions, with many other articles, in the fancy way. Said BUTLAND returns his most humble thanks to his friends and customers for the favours he has already received (which have been much beyond his expectations) and hopes for a continuance: He also assures them, that he hath it in his power now to serve them better than before, and will make it his particular study to do it; and he likewise assures them and the public, that no advantage shall be taken on account of the troubles between Britain and America, as any person that has had any dealings with him, knows, that he retails his goods cheaper than ever they were in this country before, and as good in quality as are imported, although the materials that those goods are made with, cost more, and some of them cost twice the money, before they are put into the loom, that those very goods are purchased for ready made in England, yet as he hopes to establish a useful manufactory in this city, he is determined to sell on the lowest terms possible.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to the said business, and also a person that understands making of any of the above works.

by Captains OSBORNE and ROBINSON, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Intelligence.*

LEGHORN, January 25.

THE man of war, the Succourable, is arrived here from Paros in 34 days. Col. Bechleiow, who was on board of her, brought accounts to Count Alexis Orlow, that the differences which had arisen about the free passage of the Russia merchants ships by the Black Sea were at last settled.

Warsaw, Feb. 15. The Delegation have resolved to augment the army with 30,000 men. They also resolved, that all the starosties shall be sold and adjudged for 50 years to the highest bidder.

Warsaw, Feb. 16. The Commissaries appointed for marking off the frontiers, on the part of Austria and Russia, have begun their operation. We are also assured that the limits between Prussia and Poland are at length going to be regulated; and for that purpose the Prussian Commissaries have received orders from the King their master to repair to the frontiers.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18. We are informed, that a number of English and Scots merchants have given orders for purchasing 70,000 tons of oats in Scania and Swedish Pomerania.

Vienna, Feb. 25. The last accounts from Constantinople mention, that the ratification of the treaty of peace was exchanged between the Sublime Porte and Russia in January last, and that the Ottoman Ambassador to the Empress of Russia set out the 23d of January for Petersburgh.

Berlin, Feb. 25. The King it is said has given orders for constructing an hydraulic engine, of a new invention, which will bore several iron cannon at once; which cannon it is imagined will be for the service of the navy.

Hamburgh, Feb. 28. Advices of good authority mention, that a neighbouring power has arrested and imprisoned in a fortress under a strong guard, one of the private Secretaries of the Cabinet. By the same advices, the already formidable forces of that potentate are to be augmented with 40 men per company, in consequence of which the necessary orders have been sent to the Generals and inspectors of the troops.

LONDON, *March* 7.

We mentioned last week, that an express had arrived at Edinburgh, ordering the 3d, 11th, and 30th regiments, now in England and Scotland, to march immediately for Ireland, to supply the place of the eight regiments ordered for America. On Friday last a second express arrived there, countermanding these orders, as no regiments were to go to America. On Wednesday a third express arrived, again ordering the three regiments to march for Ireland, as it was once more determined to send the troops to America. Part of the 30th regiment has already marched.

We are informed from good authority, that several of the officers in the regiments now in Ireland, ordered for America, are very averse to the service they are to be employed in, and have applied for leave to sell out. But they have been informed that their application cannot be complied with.

Yesterday upon application being made by Lord Irnham in the House of Commons, that the Colony-Agents should be admitted into the gallery during the debates relative to America, the House was pleased to acquiesce, and the Speaker shewed great readiness to comply with so proper an indulgence.

March 8. By a Gentleman lately arrived from America we are informed, that Mr. Hancock, the American Patriot at Boston, had waited on General Gage more than once, which had caused various speculations.

March 10. The Empress of Russia has just given such orders for the repairing of her navy, &c. as creates much suspicion in the King of Prussia: but there is not the least foundation to suppose she has any hostile intention towards any power whatever; the late war with the Turks is the source of such repairs only.

March 11. Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of Commons for the House to be put into a Committee, on a supply to be granted to his Majesty; and after some time, came to the following resolutions relative to the navy:

1st, 297,379l. for building and repairing the shipping.

2d, 444,680l. for the Ordinary of the Navy.

3d, 6000l. for the Out-Pensioners at Greenwich hospital.

4th, 2145l. towards the expences of engraving the Charts of Ireland and the western coasts of Great-Britain: and

5th, 3711l. towards engraving the Charts of several parts of North-America.

March 13. Colonel Barre, it is rumoured, intends embarking for America about the same time that the three General Officers do, but for what purpose it is not even hinted at. The people, however, will be guessing, but we do not venture to say what.

The detachment from the Marines at Portsmouth will certainly embark in two or three days for Boston; the transports which are to convey them being every moment expected. The Marines detachment from the Chatham division embarked about a week ago.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated March 3, has the following paragraph;—"The King of Sweden, finding that the greatest part of the grain in his dominions is exported to Russia, and that she fills vast magazines on the Swedish territories, has stopped the exportation of that commodity, although it is in abundance there. He has likewise taken the privilege of the Russian merchants, who hitherto enjoyed an exclusive right of trafficking to and from Russia duty free; and in short, it seems that Sweden is quite ripe for a war; Denmark it is supposed will become the first sufferer in the attempt, and that very soon."

March 14. It is said that a remonstrance was last week received from the court of Spain, with respect to our troops which have orders to embark for America, and the ships of war which are under sailing orders; the Spaniards, it seems, have made a plea of this, pretending to be dubious of their destination, and in consequence they have sent a very great naval and military armament to the West-Indies.

It is thought by some politicians, that France and Spain, willing that despotism should prevail all over the globe, and that every light of liberty should be extinguished, will take no umbrage at our court subduing the Americans, and will scorn to take any advantage which such a transaction might afford to their own commerce.

The grievances in the Portugal trade have lately encreased to so high a degree that measures, it is said, are now actually resolved on to remove them.

On Saturday some dispatches arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, brought by the Cæsar, Captain Wetherell, arrived at Dover from that province.

The money issued for secret service (as it is termed) for the years 1773 and 1774, appears to amount to more than 1,600,000l. sterling.

March 15. Yesterday a Messenger was sent with dispatches to the Commissioners of the different dock-yards, for expediting the fitting out the ships destined for North-America.

Letters from Spain say, that his Catholic Majesty has determined to keep up the same complement of forces in America as if he was at war, for which purpose an embarkation is now carrying on in the different sea-ports in Spain.

They write from Stockholm, that the King has forbidden, under very severe penalties, the building ships of war in any of the private dock-yards of Sweden for foreign powers.

Letters from the Hague import, that in consequence of some advices received from the East-Indies, five ships of war are ordered to sail from thence as soon as possible.

They write from Minorca that orders had just been received there from England, to have that garrison fully compleated, and the fortifications immediately put into the best state of defence.

It is said that the American flour, which has been brought hither, is equal in goodness to the English, and after all expences paid, is sold 4s. a sack cheaper.

The Betty, Kennie, from Charles-Town, and the Neptune, Bingley, from Maryland, are both put into Falmouth.

Yesterday Lord Rowden, who arrived from Ireland a few days ago, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, being introduced by Lord Barrington, and kissed his Majesty's hand on his promotion in the guards, and in a few days will set out to join his regiment at Boston.

Glouceſter-Houſe, March 15. Yesterday morning died the Princess Carolina Augusta Maria, youngest daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester, aged eight months.

March 16. The States of Barbary have offered new terms of friendship to the English traders on the Barbary Coast, which, on account of their advantage to commerce, it is thought will be accepted.

A letter from Rome says, "The Pope elect is an enemy to the Stuarts, on which account the Chevalier St. George, and his Lady, left that Capital as soon as the Election was declared. A report prevails that Cardinal York will retire."

Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when they agreed to petition the House of Lords against the bill which passed the house of Commons for restraining the trade and commerce of the Massachusetts-Bay, &c. The Lord-Mayor, and the following Aldermen were present, viz. Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Hayley, Oliver, Lewes, Shakespear, Thomas, Kennet, Esdaile, Plumb, Asgill, Hatley, Newnham, &c. After the Court broke up the two Sheriffs went to present the above petition to the House of Lords.

Extract of a letter from a Gentlemen at Dublin, dated the 26th of February.

"Our capital has been this few weeks past one continued round of confusion. The soldiers were at war with the butchers; the butchers with the soldiers: Such houghing, menacing, chalking, murdering, rioting, pulling down houses and breaking open gaols, never was known."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated March 10.

"On Saturday last an express arrived, ordering the 20th regiment quartered at Glasgow to march for Ireland, and on Monday and Tuesday two divisions of them marched, and a third division was to have marched on Wednesday. But on Tuesday another express arrived, ordering them to stop till further orders."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 15.

The Lords met about two o'clock, and before three there was a full House, when the Marquis of Rockingham rose, and desired leave to present two Petitions; one from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the city of London; the other from the Merchants of that city trading to North America, both setting forth the evils which would flow from the New-England Restraining Bill passing into a law. The Marquis accompanied the delivery of the Petitions with the following words:

"I have no doubt, my Lords, but in a matter of such infinite moment as this is to the trade, commerce, and welfare of Great-Britain, your Lordships will wish to have every degree of information that can possibly be gained; for it is impossible your Lordships should be able to understand the nature and tendency of this Bill, without more particulars being laid before you concerning the fishery than can be supposed to be at present in your breasts. I shall therefore move that witnesses be called to the bar for examination, as here are some ready attending for that purpose."

Several altercations now ensued relative to the mode of receiving, and the proceedings on the said Petitions, in which the Dukes of Grafton, Richmond, and Manchester, and the Lords Gower, Sandwich, Dartmouth, Shelburn, Camden, Fitzwilliam, Paulet, and Cathcart, took a part. At length it was agreed to read the Bill, and afterwards call in witnesses.

Mr. Seth Jenkins and Mr. Brooke Watson were examined in behalf of the Merchants Petition, and Messr. Lisler and Davis against it.

The first delivered his testimony that the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket were chiefly Quakers who subsisted on the fishery; that in case the Bill should pass into a Law, the operation of it would strike so materially at their welfare as to oblige them to emigrate; that they would for some time patiently endure the evil, in hopes of its being of a nature merely temporary; but should it prove lasting, they would seek a residence in any of the American Settlements, that of Halifax excepted. Mr. Jenkins was questioned by the Lords Sandwich, Gower, Townshend, and Carlisle.

The second evidence read to the House a very accurate statement he had himself made out of exports to the North American Colonies, wherein he clearly elucidated the advantages of the New-England Fishery, and demonstrated the temporary, if not total destruction it would inevitably sustain by the operation of the act now before the House.

Lord Sandwich then moved, that Mr. Molineux Schuldam and Sir Hugh Palliser, who had been Commanders on the Newfoundland Station, should be examined, which being agreed to, a message was sent to the Commons for permission, they being members of that House. They accordingly attended, and after undergoing a long examination, the House adjourned the further proceedings till this day.

An authentic Copy of the City PETITION.

"To the Honourable the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.

"The humble PETITION of the Lord MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS of the city of London in Common Council assembled,

"SHEWETH,

"THAT although your petitioners bear all due respect to the policy of those acts of Parliament, which have anciently preserved to Great-Britain a necessary and beneficial share of commerce with our Colonies, yet they are exceedingly alarmed at the consequences that must ensue, if the bill now depending in this honourable house should pass into a law, entitled, "a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantation in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West-Indies, and to prohibit such Provinces and Colonies from carrying on any fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain constitutions, and for a time to be limited; the said bill, as your petitioners conceive, being unjustly founded, because it involves the whole in the punishment intended for the supposed offences of a few.

"That it must, in its consequences, overwhelm thousands of his Majesty's loyal and useful subjects with the utmost poverty and distress, inasmuch as they will thereby be deprived of the fisheries, which are the natural means of supporting themselves and their families.

"That the extensive commerce between Great-Britain and her Colonies will, by this bill, be greatly injured, as a capital source of remittance will be stopped, which will not only disconnect the future commercial intercourse between those colonies and this country, but it will eventually render them incapable of paying the large debts already due to the merchants of this city.

"That the utmost confusion will probably ensue from enforcing this bill, if passed into a law, as it cannot be supposed that a great number of men, naturally hardy and brave, will quietly submit to a law which will reduce them almost to famine, they not having within themselves provisions sufficient for their subsistence.

"That it will induce the French to extend their fisheries, and by that means encrease the wealth and strength of our rivals in trade, to the great prejudice of this country.

"That your petitioners feel for the many hardships which their fellow subjects in America already labour under, from the execution of the several late acts of Parliament, evidently partial and oppressive; and which seem to be extended and continued by this bill, inasmuch as it confirms those acts which in particular cases deprive the American subjects of trial by jury, prohibits the Americans from carrying provisions from one colony to another, invites a contraband trade under military protection, prevents any subject of Great-Britain or Ireland, from being part owner of certain American ships, or vessels, and vests an undue and dangerous authority in the Governor and Councils of Massachusetts-Bay.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray this Honourable House, that the said Bill may not pass into a law.

March 17. It is reported that next year an equal land-tax of 2s. in the pound will be laid upon Scotland according to the value of their lands, which hitherto have paid little towards the public expences; and a land tax of 2s. in the pound will also be laid on Ireland. The assessors to be appointed by Parliament to report upon oath the full value of the lands, which assessors, together with the Collectors and Commissioners, who are to judge of appeals, are to be paid by the government.

March 18. From the present face of affairs in the House of Commons, it looks as if the members of that honourable assembly would not be detained from their country-seats much longer. For excepting the budget, and such matters as are now before the House, it does not appear that there is any fresh business which can take up more than a very few days of their time.

Yesterday the Court of Directors of the East-India Company received the following account, which was brought over land, dated Bussorah, Nov. 19, 1774. A few days ago one of our largest ships, named the Middleton, was totally lost on the Arab coast, near Muscat, on her passage from Bengal to Bussorah, with a cargo on board valued at 80,000l. Sterling.

The Inverness, M'Gillery, from Georgia, with dispatches from London, is safe arrived in the Downs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 16.

At four o'clock the House went into the order of the day, to consider of the petition of the merchants, traders and others, of the City of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America, and of the several other petitions, referred to said Committee; and Mr. Alderman Oliver having taken the chair, Messrs. Need, Parker, Stanford, Topott, and Rawson, were heard in behalf of said petition, and likewise in behalf of the planters of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies residing in Great-Britain, as soon as the evidence was closed, Mr. Glover, Agent for the Merchants of London, recapitulated the whole, and with a force of reasoning, an energy of expression, and an accurate comprehensive knowledge of the commercial policy, and trading interests of this country, demonstrated too plainly what the present train of measures respecting America, must inevitably lead to, both in point of internal discord and confusion, and external danger and probable destruction. He was upon his legs for nearly two hours, and was heard with great attention by the few members who were present. The Chairman reported further progress to sit again on Monday. A great part of the detail which came out in evidence, is well worthy of public perusal, and ought to be made known to the nation at large.

The other order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the southern Provinces of North-America, Lord North rose, and moved that the said bill be read to-morrow morning. His Lordship, by his Majesty's command, at the same time presented a copy of the petition and memorial of the Assembly of Jamaica to the King in Council, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon.

"It is impossible, with the greatest strength of understanding, to dive into the politics of this Court; Spain and Portugal were but a few months since at variance, now they are very staunch friends, and, if report says true, are laying their heads together for an adventure on the continent of America, which must soon be made public."

The supporters of the bill of rights have voted 500l. for the present relief of the persecuted inhabitants of the town of Boston, and of the poor distressed fishermen of New-England, in consequence of the spirited defence of their own and the common rights of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated March 14.

"Arrived at Spithead 15 transports, which are to be victualled at this port, and to take marines on board, then to go to Ireland to take in the troops, and to proceed to America."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 18. The House read a second time the bill to restrain the trade of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. Mr. Alderman Sawbridge said that he approved of this bill on one account, and *one* only, which was, that it was consistent; that it took away the charge of partiality from the Ministers of this country, since they were now laying an equal measure of punishment upon all parts of their continental empire: He observed, however, that they were completely tying the bands of union and good fellowship between all the provinces, and uniting them in a common and most essential cause.

March 22. The following is a copy of the Address and Petition delivered to his Majesty on Friday at St. James's, by four of the principal people called Quakers.

To George *the* Third, *King of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, the* Address *and* Petition *of the people called* Quakers.

May it please the King!

"Gratefully sensible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happiness and the prosperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy Royal Presence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow subjects; impressed with an apprehension of calamities in which the whole British empire may be involved; and moved by an ardent desire to promote thy Royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beseech thy gracious regard to our Petition.

"From the intercourse subsisting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are persuaded there are not in thy extensive dominions, subjects more loyal, and more zealously attached to thy Royal Person, thy family, and government, than in the Provinces of America, and amongst all religious denominations.

"We presume not to justify the excesses committed, nor to inquire into the causes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims 'peace on earth, and good will to men,' we humbly beseech thee to stay the sword; that means may be tried to effect without bloodshed, and all the evils of intestine war, a firm and lasting union with our fellow subjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the task may appear, we trust men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authorised, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object so important, endeavour to compose the present differences, and establish a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal interest of each part of the British empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice, may make thee the happy instrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the several parts of thy extensive dominions; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long succession of thy descendants fill, with honour to themselves and happiness to a grateful people, the throne of their ancestors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful subjects."

NORWICH, *April* 21.

Mr. David Nevins of this town, who has been indefatigable to obtain authentic intelligence, having made a second excursion to the country, returned this day, and has favoured us with the following accounts. That his Excellency Gen. Gage has publisked a manifesto forbidding the troops, under his command, to injure or insult such of the inhabitants of Boston as are peaceable on pain of death. That as many of the people of Boston as are so inclined, are to have liberty to leave the town this day, and retire into the country with their effects, after depositing their arms in custody of the selectmen of the town.

Our latest advices from Providence import, that the Lower House of Rhode-Island Assembly voted, that a body of men should immediately be raised to defend the country; but the Upper House rejected the bill. These transactions coming to the knowledge of the inhabitants, they surrounded the Court-House and exclaimed against the conduct of the Council.---After much altercation, a bill passed that 1500 men should be forthwith raised and paid by that colony.

NEW-YORK, *May* 4.

We hear there are letters in this town, from Connecticut which say, that the number of men lately assembled at Boston, including those from Connecticut and Rhode-Island, amounted to 60,000; that they are mostly returned to their respective homes, leaving an army of 15,000 to watch General Gage's motions, who we are told, has given the inhabitants of Boston permission to leave the town on condition they left their arms behind them; and that both General Gage and the inhabitants of Boston, had sent Expresses to Great-Britain with accounts of the late action at Laxington and Concord.

A letter from Boston, dated last Monday se'nnight, and received since writing the above paragraphs, says,

"The communication between this town and country is intirely stopped up, and not a soul permitted to go in or out without a pass. This day the Governor has disarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour that the soldiers should not molest nor plunder them. Cambridge is the head quarters of the provincials, and they are commanded by ——————; They are entrenching themselves at Roxbury, and erecting batteries to play on the lines.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 8.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province met here, pursuant to adjournment. A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE ordered the Secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British House of Commons, the twentieth of February last,* relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our Mother Country and her American Colonies. You will perceive by this resolve not only a strong disposition manifested by that august body to remove the causes, which have given rise to the discontents and complaints of his Majesty's subjects in the Colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it just and reasonable a final accommodation should be grounded.

Let me earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness and deliberation that the importance of the subject, and the present critical state of affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the Colonies, amidst all those complaints, which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country, to whose protection and care, they owe not only their present oppulence, but even their very existence. On the contrary, every state and representation of their supposed grievances, that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point;—Whether the redress of any grievances the colonists have reason to complain of, shall precede, or be postponed to, the settlement of that just proportion, which America shoul bear towards the common support and defence of the whole British empire.

You have, in the resolution of the House of Commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majesty, a solemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequence of proposals on the part of any of the colony legislatures, accepted by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, to make provision, according to their respective circumstances for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the support of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you so much injustice, Gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the resolve itself, and his Majesty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the first assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

* *The* RESOLUTION *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Lunæ, 20° *die Feb.* 1775.

The House in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and question proposed,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committees that when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court of any of his Majesty's province, or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court, or General Assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear in respect of such province or colony to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned, to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Honor,

WE have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 2d instant, and "the resolution of the British House of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and considered this plan with the temper, calmness and deliberation that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs demand;" we are sincerely sorry, that *we* cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a just and reasonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Your Honor observes, "that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country;" but your Honor must know, that they have ever unanimously asserted it as their indisputable right, that all aids from them should be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of these descriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be classed, we chuse rather to submit to the determination of your Honor's good sense, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

If no *other* objection to the "plan" proposed, occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonorable desertion of our sister colonies, connected by an union, founded on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure, so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause.

For we wish your Honor to be assured, that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us, of any *lasting* advantages for *Pennsylvania*, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies; and that if such a prospect *should be* opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" *our* "engagements," to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all.

Your Honor is pleased to observe, that as we are "the *first* assembly on the continent, to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of our councils, and we shall be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if by any possible means" we "can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your Honor, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded, that the people we represent, are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their Sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superior state, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "posterity," as it might reflect honor upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us upon all occasions to demonstrate by every testimony, our devotion to our King and parent state.

Still animated by the same principles, and most earnestly desirous of enjoying our *former* undisturbed condition of dependence and subordination productive of so many blessings to "both countries," we cannot express the satisfaction we should receive, "if by any possible means" we could "be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility;" should such an opportunity offer, we shall endeavour with the utmost diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majesty and our mother country, that we shall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to support the interests of his Majesty and that country, by every effort that can be reasonable expected from the most loyal subjects and the most dutiful colonists.

Until Divine Providence shall cause, in the course of his dispensations, such a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be possible, strive, by prudence to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," "a dreadful misfortune," indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter subversion of the liberties of America.

May 4, Signed by order of the House,

1775. JOHN MORTON, SPEAKER.

We are well informed that the above Message passed without one dissenting voice.

We hear from Williamsburg, the locks were taken from off the magazine, that the Magdalen Schooner is in York river, under the protection of the Fowey man of war, and that Lord Dunmore had fortified himself in the palace.

Saturday last arrived John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esqrs, Delegates for New-Hampshire.

On Friday evening arrived here Capt. Osborne, from London, in whom came passenger the worthy Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for Massachusetts government and this province.

Extract of a letter from London, March 11, 1775.

"My zeal for the liberties of America will not let me rest; I think those valuable blessings are more in danger than ever; and I therefore warn my friends of it, and yourself in particular.

"I am well assured that the Americans are not to be intimidated by *force*, and that they are prepared to oppose *force* to *force*, if violent measures should be openly and steadily pursued; but I am fearful that they may be *lulled asleep*, by the insidious arts of Administration. The despicable Junto, that govern all our public proceedings, have at length discovered their error, and that the hostile measures they have began with, have united the Colonies in one common bond, which they were taught to believe would produce a contrary effect, and they are now shifting their battery; *conciliatory* steps are continually talked off, and an *abatement* of their demands is echoed by every tool in office.

Beware of this snake in the grass! and give no credit to any *pacific* proposals, till you have a certain and total *disavowal* of all their unconstitutional claims.

"You will have heard before this reaches you, of that infamous and cruel bill, which we call the Fishery bill; which, I take upon me to say was, in its original dress, as black a bill as ever was brought into a British Parliament: It is true they have softened it from reading to reading, by various salvos and exceptions, but all tending to *divide*: The Quakers of Nantucket have been excepted, on petition from the society here; and there are to be other exceptions in favour of those who are willing to subscribe to certain *secret* compacts, which are yet kept in the breast of the Ministry, but which, I take it, are somewhat of the same nature of those made formerly between the Devil and his adherents, by which, for some *trifling* gratification (and in which they were commonly deceived) they sold themselves to *everlasting Slavery*.

"Our Parliament have also another bill before them, called a conciliatory bill; the purport of which amounts to this—that if any of the Colonies, on the arrival and publication of said bill shall agree to tax themselves, to such an amount as *the Parliament* shall approve, (which money is also to be under the direction of *Parliament*) that such Colonies shall be taken into favour, and the penal acts suspended; but which are still to remain as a rod hanging over them, to be used as occasion shall require.

"And a third bill is also in agitation, which is to include all the disobedient Colonies in the same predicament as the Massachusetts, viz. to prohibit their exports to any other parts than *Great-Britain, Ireland* and the *West-Indies*. I should inform you that New-York is *not* in this list; the late Resolves of their Assembly have been very grateful incense to the nostrils of our Ministry; and though, in my opinion, a matter of little consequence, yet they have afforded great triumph and exultation, and have given an opening to favour that Colony at the expence of the rest.

"But I trust that the majority, even of that city, are with us, and that they will maintain the non-importation agreement, in its utmost rigour; and now I am on this topic, let me advise you of one loop-hole, where the enemy may attempt to come in; the King's ships that are now preparing, both the *men of war* and the *transports*, will be in some degree freighted with European goods; great quantities are getting ready; this you may depend on; I speak on the best authority, though perhaps not on *my own* certain knowledge; for I would have it understood, that I would not execute an order for the best friend I have, for *those* purposes.

"Our Merchants and Traders in this city have had several public meetings, and have made such application to the governing powers as they thought would produce the most salutary effects; or rather, (if I may express myself without reserve) such application as they could *all* concur in: For it must be *confessed*, and indeed it cannot be *concealed*, that a very considerable part, tho' not the majority, of the Merchants and Traders, are *averse* to the Americans.

"In short, *your* cause is not a *favourite* cause in this kingdom, as I believe I have already wrote you: having submitted in some degree to slavery *ourselves*, we don't so fully feel the distress it may occasion in *others*; and partly thro' interest, partly thro' prejudice; and partly thro' ignorance, I fear the majority are against you: But I wish you not to be disheartened, since to say the worst, you have a most *respectable* minority; a *minority* that will *never* give up your cause, if you don't desert it *yourselves*; nay some of us, as I know, will maintain your *Rights*, tho' you should be so base, to barter them for a *mess* of *pottage*.

"I can assure you, that exclusive of those public and constitutional societies already established, some others are forming, for the *avowed* purpose of supporting British and American Liberty; and I make no doubt, that some good will happen from these Associations: The English are *slow* in resentment, as in deliberation; but they are determined in the prosecution of either, when they once engage.

"We have already commenced a public subscription, for the relief of the sufferers in Boston; some handsome sums have already been subscribed; but as yet it wants the *usual* enthusiasm, that accompanies things of this sort: However, I don't despair, that it will ultimately succeed, and it will be a glorious declaration of our principles, by the most undoubted *touch-stone*."

The following was received by Captain Robinson, who arrived here yesterday from London.

FRANKFORT.

To the Right Honourable JOHN WILKES, LORD MAYOR *of the city of London, at the Mansion-House.*

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any person who has business with some Merchants in Maryland or Pennsylvania. I read the London Chronicle, but I could not find out any direction: Therefore I think it very excuseable for a stranger to take the liberty to address these lines to you, as the Chief Magistrate of all the British Dominions; especially as it gives me at the same time the opportunity to pay you my respects, and to tell you, that I admired and defended in our Germany (where slavery prevails) always your spirit and interepidity towards bad Ministers, being a great lover and well-wisher of true English Liberty. I live in a great city in Germany: Some weeks ago a printer came to me, and shewed me two Bank Notes * (not knowing the language, nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to reprint them exactly; I found the one to be a Bank Note of *Annapolis*, in Maryland, and the other of *Pennsylvania*, of 50 and of 5 shillings, both of 1774. I was suprized, and told the Printer he should not at all meddle with the rascals, who brought him these papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited; and they refused likewise. But as I don't doubt they will find out in another town, some ignorant or hungry engraver, or printer, I beg your Lordship to communicate these contents of my letter to the public, in the *London Chronicle*, to prevent any mischief and imposition on the honest Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but also by bad Bank Notes. It will give me great pleasure to read in this paper my notice, to frustrate the designs of these impostors. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

BRITANNOPHILUS.

* *Meaning our Bills of Credit.*

THE above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London. ARTHUR LEE.

LONDON, *March* 22, 1775.

At an election held by the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, pursuant to law, on Monday the 1st instant, the following Gentlemen were chosen Managers, and Treasurer, for the ensuing year, viz. *John Reynell, Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Morris, James Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Roberdeau, Isaac Cox, Edward Penington, Robert S. Jones, George Roberts, Thomas Fisher*, Managers. *Joseph Hillborn*, Treasurer.

At an election held at the LIBRARY ROOM, on Monday last, *Francis Alison, Robert Strettel Jones, Matthew Clarkson, Philip Benezet, Reynold Keen, John Kaighn, Joseph Paschall, Josiah Hewes, Joseph Parker*, and *Ezekiel Edwards*, were chosen Directors, and *Samuel Sansom*, Treasurer of the LIBRARY COMPANY of *Philadelphia*, for the year ensuing.

THE COMMITTEE of Chester County are requested to meet at the Borough of Chester, on Monday, the 15th instant, at the house of David Cowpland, at Ten o'clock, A. M. —It is expected that every Member will punctually attend, as matters of the first consequence are to be laid before them.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence,

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

To the FRIEND *of his* COUNTRY *and of* MANKIND,

DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

On his arrival from ENGLAND, *May 6th*, 1775.

WELCOME! once more,
To these fair western plains—thy native shore;
HERE live belov'd, and leave the tools at home,
To run their length, and finish out their doom;
HERE lend thine aid, to quench *their* brutal fires,
Or fan the flame which LIBERTY inspires,
Or fix the grand *Conductor*, that shall guide
The tempest back, and *'lectrify* their pride.
Rewarding Heav'n will bless thy cares at last,
And future glories glorify the past.
Why staid apostate Wedderburn behind,
The scum—the scorn—the scoundrel of mankind?
Whose heart at large to ev'ry vice is known,
And ev'ry devil claims him for his own;
Why came he not to take the large amount,
Of all we owe him, due on thine account?

Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Catharine, J. Huston, Halifax.
Sch. Lively, H. Johnston, Salem, New-England.
Sch. Charlotte, J. Northey, St. Lucia.
Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborne, London.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Rebecca and Polly, A. Culnan, Falmouth.
Sch. Hope, T. Forster, North-Carolina.
Ship Molly, G. Johnson, Lisbon.
Ship Hawke, J. Getsheus, Falmouth.
Sloop Betsy, P. Lacy, Montserrat.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborne, Falmouth.
Sch. Lively, H. Johnson, London.

CLEARED.

Sch. Nancy, J. Alligood, Virginia.
Sch. Lively, D. Ramsey, Ditto.
Ship Lovely Lass, A. Waid, London.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, Ditto.
Brig Fancy, B. Peel, St. Vincents,
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Ship Union, J. Steel, Virginia.
Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Falmouth.
Ship Black Prince, J. Barry, Falmouth.
Sloop Phœbe, R. Pomroy, Barbados.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Antigua.
Sloop Rainbow, C. Joyne, Virginia.
Sch. Sally, E. Winycott, Ditto.
Sch. Felicity, A. Moore, Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca and Polly, A. Culnan, Falmouth.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, smart, active NEGRO BOY, about ten years of age, has had the small-pox and measles. Enquire of the Printer.

Bucks County, April 24, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on the third day of March last, as a run-away servant, a certain DANIEL CREELY, about twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, with short dark hair; had on when committed, a light brown coat and vest, old buck-skin breeches, white stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and a castor hat; He says he is a servant to James Burd, Esq; in Paxton township, Lancaster county. These are therefore to give notice to his master, that unless he, the said Daniel Creely, is taken away, and the charges paid within four weeks from the date hereof, he will be discharged on paying his fees, by

JOHN ATKINSON, Gaoler.

JOSEPH VANDERGRIFF,

At the CROSS KEYS, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to acquant the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has lately erected a LIVERY STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE on Dock-street, between Second and Third-streets, near the City Tavern, having conveniency for sixty horses. He hopes to give satisfaction to those that will favour him with their custom, and will gratefully acknowledge their favours.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Christina Bridge, on the 28th of April last, a black HORSE, near fifteen hands high, about seven years old, his near eye about one half blue, occasioned by the stroke of a switch, his sides much rubbed with riding, and blacker than any other part, shod before, and a small star in his forehead, which are all the marks remembered. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber, or sends him word as soon as convenient after being taken, shall have the above reward, paid by

GEORGE HILLIS.

A JOURNEYMAN who understands PRESS WORK is wanted.—Apply to the Printer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) April* 22.

LAST Thurſday night Capt. Collins, with a party of men, belonging to the Magdalen armed ſchooner, by command of Lord Dunmore, came to this city from Burwell's Ferrey, and privately removed out of the magazine, and carried on board the ſaid ſchooner, about 20 barrels of gunpowder belonging to this colony. The inhabitants were alarmed with the intelligence yeſterday morning, the Common Hall aſſembled, and the following addreſs was preſented to the Governor.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Williamſburg.

MY LORD,

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Williamſburg, in Common Hall aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed by a report that a large quantity of gunpowder was in the preceding night, while they were ſleeping in their beds, removed from the public magazine in this city, and conveyed under an eſcort of marines, on board one of his Majeſty's armed veſſels, lying at a ferry on James River.

We beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and appropriated to the ſafe keeping of ſuch ammunition as ſhould be there lodged from time to time, for the protection and ſecurity of the country, by arming therefrom ſuch of the militia as might be neceſſary in caſes of invaſions and inſurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repoſitory to be reſorted to in times of imminent danger.

We further beg leave to inform your Excellency, that, from various reports at preſent prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reaſon to believe that ſome wicked and deſigning perſons have inſtilled the moſt diabolical notions into the minds of our ſlaves, and that therefore the utmoſt attention to our internal ſecurity is become the more neceſſary.

The circumſtances of this city, my Lord, we conſider as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the ſituation of the magazine, in the midſt of their city, have, for a long tract of time, been expoſed to all thoſe dangers which have happened in many countries from exploſions, and other accidents. They have, from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard their magazine. For their ſecurity they have, for ſome time paſt, judged it neceſſary to keep ſtrong patroles on foot; in their preſent circumſtances, then, to have the chief and neceſſary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming. Conſidering ourſelves as guardians of the city, we therefore humbly deſire to be informed by your Excellency, upon what motives, and for what particular purpoſe, the powder has been carried off in ſuch a manner: And we earneſtly intreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which his Excellency returned this verbal anſwer:

"THAT, hearing of an inſurrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it ſecure, to a place of perfect ſecurity; and that, upon his word and honour, whenever it was wanted on any inſurrection, it ſhould be delivered in half an hour; that he had removed it in the night time to prevent any alarm, and that Captain Collins had his expreſs commands for the part he had acted; he was ſurprized to hear the people were under arms on this occaſion, and that he ſhould not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in ſuch a ſituation.

NEW-YORK, *May* 1.

The following Aſſociation was ſet on foot here laſt Saturday, and on that day it was ſigned by above 1000 of our principal inhabitants, it is to be tranſmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be ſigned by all ranks of people.

PURSUADED that the ſalvation of the Rights and Liberties of America, depends under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous proſecution of the meaſures neceſſary for its ſafety, and convinced of the neceſſity of preventing the anarchy and confuſion which attend a diſſolution of the powers of government; WE, the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the city and county of New-York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed deſign of the Miniſtry to raiſe a revenue in America, and ſhocked by the bloody ſcene now acting in the Maſſachuſetts Bay; DO, in the moſt ſolemn manner, *reſolve* never to become SLAVES; and do aſſociate under all the ties of Religion, Honour and Love to our Country, to adopt, and endeavour to carry into execution, whatever meaſures may be recommended by the Continental Congreſs, or reſolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpoſe of preſerving our Conſtitution, and oppoſing the execution of the ſeveral arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America, on conſtitutional principles, (which we moſt ardently deſire) can be obtained: And that we will, in all things, follow the advice of our General Committee, reſpecting the purpoſes aforeſaid, the preſervation of peace and good order, and the ſafety of individuals, and private property.

TO BE LET,

A pleaſant genteel HOUSE well ſituated.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

By PRIVATE SALE, or LET,

A THREE ſtory Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot, ſituated the upper end of Second-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the Barracks, in which the ſubſcriber now lives: The houſe has a very good ſtand for buſineſs, which has been carried on in it with great ſucceſs for ſeveral years, eſpecially when troops are quartered in the Barracks: It would ſuit likewiſe for a Gentleman's dwelling, as it is a very well finiſhed houſe, with ſtables and other improvements. The ſituation is healthy and airy. The houſe is inſured for ſeven years, and the lot clear of ground-rent. It has the privilege of a pump at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may apply to

E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

N. B. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, and the remainder on intereſt for a term of years, ſecurity being given if required.—Likewiſe to be let on ground-rent, a lot in Artillery-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, between Front- and Second-ſtreets. Enquire as above.

April 10, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, priſoner, confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Honourable Juſtices of the Supreme Court held at Burlington, in and for the province of New-Jerſey, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday the tenth day of May next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature, entitled, An Act for the relief, &c. of inſolvent debtors.

April 14, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, and GARRIT VOORHEES, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington, to be held at the Court-houſe in Burlington, on Tueſday, the ſixteenth day of May next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, entitled, An act for the relief, &c. of inſolvent debtors.

DANIEL CAMPBELL,

Continues his SCHOOL as uſual, in Second-ſtreet, near Mr. Iſaac Snowden's, below the Bridge,

WHERE he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic vulgar and decimal, Extraction of Roots, Menſuration of Superficies and Solids, Gauging, Surveying and Book-keeping; and he engages, as heretofore, to forward his writers in ſuch manner that they ſhall improve as much in three months as is commonly done in ſix, provided they never wrote any, or have been well initiated in the proper method of handling the pen or fitting to write: He can with the more confidence undertake this, as he has hitherto proved it, his writers in general improving in this proportion, with very few exceptions, not above three in twenty; and ſhould any ſeem to doubt it, they may call at his ſchool-room, where they will find, by ſeveral ſpecimens, that actions ſpeak louder than words, and that this advertiſement is rather reſerved; among which ſpecimens he has one wrote by one of his ſchool-boys (by means of his inſtruction) that he thinks cannot be equalled by any piece ever wrote by a ſchool-boy in this city.

N. B. He teaches a few young Miſſes, at their houſes, on ſtated hours, and can ſpare time to wait on one or two more.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he was afflicted with ſore and diſtreſſing ſickneſs, which occaſioned pains and ſwellings in his legs, and turned to ſuch bad ulcers that he could not move from his bed without the aſſiſtance of two people. Under this miſerable condition he applied for relief to ſeveral of the ableſt phyſicians of this city, and after their uſing the beſt means they could, he was left in a moſt miſerable condition, ſo that it was with great difficulty he could get acroſs the room, with the help of two crutches, for the weakneſs of his knees was ſo great that they could not ſupport his body, beſides ſeveral bad ulcers on each leg, with carious bones, which were looked upon, by moſt that ſaw them, incurable; for he was ſo emaciated that he had but a ſmall quantity of fleſh on his bones; and he continued in this helpleſs condition for the ſpace of two years, and he quite deſpaired of ever obtaining relief, till Captain Rogers put his ſon in the family where he lived to be inoculated for the ſmall-pox, under the care of Doctor George Weed. He then applied to him for help, but when the Doctor heard and underſtood how many able and skillful phyſicians and ſurgeons he had been under without getting relief, he did not care to take him in hand; but, by his importunity, joined with his friends, he undertook him on the 17th of April, 1774, and by the uſe of his means he found relief beyond his moſt ſanguine hopes. That ſome time in June following he was able to go abroad, with the help of one crutch and a ſtick in his hand, to ſee his neighbours; and by the beginning of July he could walk about the town with a ſtick in his hand only; and by continuing his means, with the bleſſing of God, is reſtored to as good a ſtate of health as ever he had in his life. Given under his hand in Philadelphia, this 4th day of February, 1775.

THOMAS PYNES.

WE the ſubſcribers do certify to all whom it may concern, that the above is a true relation of the caſe and cure of Thomas Pynes, performed by Doctor George Weed, as witneſs our hands this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1775.

RICHARD KNOWLES.
MARY KNOWLES.
REBECCA BARRY

SHAD, HERRINGS, ROUNDS of BEEF, and NEATS TONGUES,

Cured in the beſt manner for exportation, by

WILLIAM SHIPPIN,

At MARKET-STREET WHARF.

IS NOW SELLING OFF, BY GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A large and freſh aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſome of which are as follow, viz.

BEST ſuperfine, ſecond and low-priced broadcloths, of the neateſt and moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimmings; plain kerſeys, naps and Bath coatings, mens and womens black and coloured ſilks, velvets, cotton velvets and velverets, beautiful buff and white hair-ſhags, denime, prunello, everlaſtings and royal ribs, handſome Scotch plaid, beſt flannels and baiſes, rich black paduaſoys and ſattins, handkerchiefs of all ſorts, chintzes and calicoes, a variety of cambricks ſuitable for gentlemens ruffles and ſtocks, long lawns and muſlins, a large aſſortment of brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings and Heſſians, beſt cotton checks, calimancoes and durants, handſome ſilk and worſted ſtuff for womens gowns, an elegant aſſortment of the beſt moreens, a quantity of the beſt rugs, broad cloth and ſwanſkin blankets, &c.

Likewiſe a large aſſortment of HOSIERY, viz. mens, womens, youths, maids, boys, girls and babies knit and wove worſted, thread and cotton ſtockings; mens ſilk and worſted ditto, mens and womens plain and embroidered ſilk ditto, mens worſted and ſilk breeches patterns of the beſt quality.

N. B. The ſaid GEORGE BARTRAM being reſolved to decline his retail trade, aſſures his friends and the public that he will ſell his ſtock of Goods on hand at the very loweſt rates, and allow a diſcount for caſh to thoſe who purchaſe a quantity.—All indebted to him by bond or book accompt, above ſix months, are requeſted to pay immediately, which will prevent diſagreeable meaſures being purſued.

PREMIUMS for the year 1775, *to be given by the Managers of the Contributions for promoting the culture of SILK in the province of Pennſylvania, ſubject to the following Conditions on the part of the Claimants, viz.*

CONDITIONS.

THE Cocoons or Balls for which any premium is to be demanded, muſt be ſound, merchantable, and all ſingle*; they muſt be all raiſed in the province of Pennſylvania, and brought to the Filature at Philadelphia for ſale, or to be reeled for the claimants own uſe, on or before September 1, 1775 ſatisfactory proof muſt be given to the Managers that the Cocoons were all raiſed at one crop, within the claimant's ſingle family, and that over and above the Cocoons brought to the Filature, one twentieth of the whole crop has been reſerved, out of which the claimant muſt engage to raiſe good eggs, for which, if to be ſold, the Managers will give a dollar per ounce.

PREMIUMS.

1ſt. For the greateſt quantity of *Cocoons*, not leſs than *ſixty thouſand*, FIFTEEN POUNDS.

2d. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *fifty thouſand*, TEN POUNDS.

3d. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *forty thouſand*, FIVE POUNDS.

4th. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *thirty thouſand*, a SILK REEL and COPPER KETTLE, on the beſt conſtruction.

5th. To that perſon who ſhall produce to the Managers, the *beſt ſpecimen or ſample of raw Silk, of his or her own raiſing and reeling, not leſs than thirty-two ounces*, a SILK REEL and COPPER KETTLE as above.

6th. For the ſecond and third next beſt ſamples of *raw Silk*, not leſs than *ſixteen ounces*, a compleat SILK REEL, each.

7th. To that perſon who ſhall raiſe *twenty thouſand* Cocoons entirely on the white or Italian mulberry tree, of the claimant's own planting and cultivation, FIVE POUNDS.

8th. Two more premiums of THREE POUNDS each, to thoſe two perſons who ſhall raiſe not leſs than *fifteen thouſand* Cocoons each, entirely on the Italian mulberry tree, as aforeſaid.

PRICES for the Year 1775.

Beſides the encouragement offered above, the Managers hereby agree to give the following prices for Cocoons, raiſed in either of the provinces of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, or Maryland, or the three lower counties on Delaware, viz.

For all merchantable Cocoons of the *firſt crop* brought to the Filature before the 15th of July, THREE SHILLINGS per lb. from thence to the 25th of the ſame month, THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE; from thence to the 5th of Auguſt, FOUR SHILLINGS; from thence to the 25th of the ſame month, FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE; from thence to the end of the ſeaſon, FIVE SHILLINGS, or FIVE SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE, if extraordinary good and thoroughly dried. For Cocoons of the *ſecond crop*, a price in proportion to their quality and dryneſs. The ſeeds of the white or Italian mulberry tree and Silk Worms eggs, to be had gratis, by applying to JOHN KAIGHN, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. Thoſe who are deſirous to propagate either of the above, are requeſted to make ſpeedy application, or the ſeaſon will be too far advanced.

The Managers, on determining the premiums for laſt year, adjudged the premium of FIFTEEN POUNDS to Phebe and Pleaſants Milnor, of Bucks County, for raiſing and ſelling at the Filature, 66,500 Cocoons; and TEN POUNDS to Suſannah Wright, of Lancaſter County, for raiſing and ſelling as aforeſaid, 52,500 Cocoons.

A perſon qualified to prepare *raw Silk* fit for the loom, will meet with good encouragement by applying to either of the Managers, viz. Doctor *William Smith, Able James, Joſeph Fox, Reynold Keen, Thomas Clifford, Benjamin Morgan, Owen Biddle, William Smith*, Broker, *Robert Strettle Jones, Clement Biddle, Henry Kepple*, Jun. *Richard Wells, John Kaighn.*

* *The double Balls ought to be kept for ſeed.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Carolina county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

To COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſeat in Newtown Townſhip, Glouceſter county, oppoſite Philadelphia,

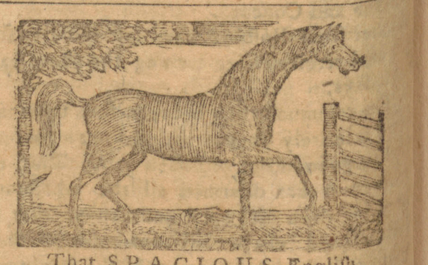
YOUNG VALLIANT,

at Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt.

VALLIANT is a jet black, riſing four years old, fifteen and an half hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges ſuitable to get good ſtock for the draft or ſaddle. He was got by that noted Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Colonel Francis, from Lincolnſhire, (Old England.) Any perſons that ſend their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good paſture at 2/6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Colonel Francis, was advertiſed to be kept at the ſubſcriber's, but for ſome reaſons was let go to Cheſter County, upon Brandywine. In order that the publick ſhould not be diſappointed, he informs them of this. Thoſe Mares that miſſed being with foal by the old horſe laſt ſeaſon, ſhall have the enſuing ſeaſon of the Colt for Ten Shillings caſh.



That SPACIOUS Engliſh

DRAY HORSE,

Kept laſt ſeaſon by MARMADUKE COOPER, in Weſt New-Jerſey, and was imported by Colonel FRANCIS, from Lincolnſhire, in Old England, is now to Cover at the ſubſcriber's in Pennſbury townſhip, in Cheſter county, between Kennet Meeting-Houſe, and the Forks of Brandywine creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at FORTY SHILLINGS per MARE for the Seaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt next.

THE DRAY HORSE is a jet black, with a large ſtar and ſnip, meaſures ſeventeen hands and one inch high, ſixteen inches round the knee joint, and is perhaps the broadeſt horſe on the Continent. The ſaid horſe is much admired for his high courage, lofty carriage, and trueneſs in drawing, and is judged to be the ſtrongeſt horſe in the province; and can be aſſured by proof, that he has got the moſt, likelieſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt colts of any horſe ever imported into the province: much more with truth might be added, but as he covered at the ſame place four ſeaſons paſt, and is ſo well known that it is needleſs to enlarge. Any perſons that pleaſe to ſend their mares, may be aſſured the beſt care ſhall be taken of them, and any that live at a diſtance may have good paſture at Two Shillings per week, by me

ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. There is divers of the ſaid horſe's colts ſold lately from eighty to one hundred and forty pounds apiece, ſome of which ſeem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himſelf.

Marcus-Hook, March 27, 1775.

The CAPITAL HORSE called

SLIM,

LATELY imported from England (and I believe the only true-bred imported Horſe now in Pennſylvania) will be allowed to COVER thirty mares this ſeaſon, at my ſtables near Marcus-Hook, for Two Guineas each, and a Crown to the groom. SLIM is a beautiful ſprightly horſe, of fine action, ſound and free from blemiſh, a dark cheſnut, prettily marked, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and but ſeven years old this grass. I might now give a long hiſtory of his pedigree and performance, proving him to be related to ſome of the fineſt in England, but as it ſeems unneceſſary, I ſhall only ſay he was got by Mr. Wildman's Regulus, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babram, and his grandam by Sidbury, out of Lord Portmore's Ebony; he has won plates, and beat capital horſes both in England and America, from which, it is very clear, he juſtly merits the character of a Horſe of the FIRST RATE, and as ſuch is recommended, by ARCHIBALD DICK.

This being the firſt of SLIM's performance in the covering way, and in order that thoſe who ſend mares may have a good chance, he will not be let to more than thirty, it being a great miſtake in many, who keep horſes, to ſuffer them to be too much crouded with mares, as to render the chance of colts very indifferent. Gentlemen who make choice of SLIM, would do well to ſend in their names ſoon and engage for the ſeaſon.

The compleat Country Horſe LOCK, (ſo noted for getting good Draft Horſes) which I purchaſed from Mr Abiah Taylor, will alſo cover, at the above place, for Three Dollars the ſeaſon.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer Seaſon, or longer,

A VERY pleaſant Country-Houſe and Garden on Wiſſahiccon Road, near four miles from town. Enquire of the Printer.

Boarding and Lodging for a few Boys, in a genteel family, and in a healthy commodious part of the town. Enquire as above.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

Best possible image.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 186.

DUNLAP'S

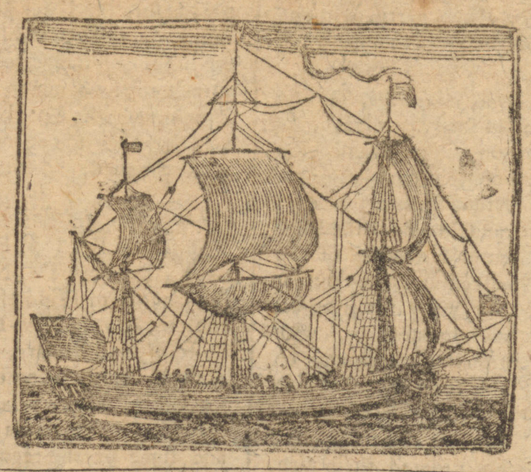
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 15th, 1775.



From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of March* 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUTHENTIC DEBATES on the NEW-ENGLAND FISHERY BILL.

LORD Dartmouth opened the debate on Thursday by obſerving, "that as the witneſſes deemed neceſſary on the occaſion had been thoroughly examined, their Lordſhips now poſſeſſed the fulleſt information, he therefore prayed their conſent that the bill might be committed." This was objected to by

The Marquis of Rockingham, who declared, that as he had uniformly diſſented from every American meaſure lately adopted, he now felt the double impulſe of *Principle* and of *Humanity* both ſtrongly urging him to expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence of the bill before the Houſe. The evidences in ſupport of the petitioners had clearly demonſtrated the ſeveral evils that would reſult from the bill, ſhould it paſs into a law: Had the counter evidences invalidated theſe facts? So far from it, that the whole of *their* teſtimony tended to prove a matter foreign to the point; for, when it was urged on the one hand "that the mercantile intereſt of this country would ſuſtain a material injury, and that ſome *thouſands* of *innocent* people would be reduced to *famine*, ſhould the bill paſs into a law," evidences had been contraſted, not to diſprove theſe allegations, but merely to evince that the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was an excellent nurſery for ſeamen!" Was this an anſwer to the objections urged againſt the bill? Did it obviate all, or any of the obnoxious clauſes? Rather, by not ſo much as touching the facts alledged by the evidences in ſupport of the petition, did it not ſhew that thoſe facts were incontrovertible, and that all the miſeries as ſet forth by the petitioners to be expected from the bill, were founded on juſt apprehenſions? That the noble Lord who preſided at the head of the Admiralty ſhould eagerly catch at any project which carried but the leaſt appearance of encreaſing the *maritime* power of this country, was perfectly natural, it fell in with the duties of his department; but the queſtion before the Houſe was not whether the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery afforded an excellent nurſery for ſeamen? but whether an innocent people ſhould be reduced to every extreme of poignant miſery? Whether they ſhould be cut off by any inhuman act from the very means of ſubſiſtence? Whether the *Trade* of Great-Britain ſhould ultimately ſuſtain a ſhock, and the whole body of the North-American Merchants be reduced to ſuffer hardſhips, from which their importance to the ſtate entitles them to be wholly exempt? Theſe were the queſtions before the Houſe for diſcuſſion, becauſe, on the determination of theſe points depended the final acceptance or total rejection of the bill. If the trade of England ſhould be at ſtake, it could not be admitted as a plea of juſtification for the loſs of that trade, to ſay "that an additional number of ſeamen were raiſed;" nor, if a people were to experience the horrors of famine, would it be the ſmalleſt alleviation of their ſufferings to alledge, "that the meaſures, although *harſh*, yet occaſioned the fitting out a greater number of ſhallops, and thus afforded employment for a greater number of ſailors." Yet this was tantamount to the whole of the evidence delivered in favour of the bill, and that this did not operate as exculpatory of the evils flowing from this iniquitous ſource, was extremely certain; it left no favourable impreſſion on the mind; humanity and ſound policy ſtill refuſed their concurrence with the meaſure; juſtice revolted at it, as in every reſpect repugnant to her righteous decrees; and thus, unſupported by every human virtue, the bill ſhould be rejected through every principle of human wiſdom.

The noble Marquis, after thus expatiating generally on the evil tendency of the bill, produced vouchers to ſhew the gradual encreaſe of the North-American trade, from ſmall beginnings to an enormous extent—The firſt of theſe vouchers was dated in 1704, when the whole amount of the exports was rated at 540001. this, by various gradations at intermediate periods, advanced at length to 800,0001. *Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds* of which were expended in the purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

The vaſt encreaſe and conſequent importance of the North-American trade being thus clearly demonſtrated, the illuſtrious Marquis cenſured the *Impolicy* of meaſures, which ſtruck at the exiſtence of a branch of commerce of ſuch extreme magnitude; but the Houſe, in the diſcuſſion of American affairs, has hitherto proceeded in the groſs, without ever conſidering the detail of things; yet this default was to be aſcribed to the Miniſtry, who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to withold the neceſſary information, and in matters fraught even with national ruin, ſuch intelligence was kept back as might throw light on affairs proper for inveſtigation. Thus, with reſpect to American papers, they were laid before the Houſe in a moſt mangled ſtate, ſuch only being ſubmitted to the inſpection of the noble Lords as anſwered a temporary purpoſe, or ſerved to corroborate the aſſertions of thoſe in office. As an exemplification of this truth, a letter from *Lord Dunmore* had been laid before the Houſe, becauſe that letter treats the Americans as an "infatuated people," and encourages adminiſtration to hope for a ſpeedy accompliſhment of *their* purpoſes, yet not the leaſt notice is taken in that letter of the following aſſociation, into which the officers of Lord Dunmore's army had entered:

"At a meeting of the officers under the command of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov. 5, 1774, for the purpoſe of conſidering the grievances of Britiſh America,

"*Reſolved*,

"That we will bear the moſt faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, whilſt his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in ſupport of the honour of his crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh empire. But, as the love of *Liberty*, and attachments to the real intereſts and juſt rights of *America*, outweigh every other conſideration, we reſolve that we will exert every power within us for the defence of *American Liberty*, and for the ſupport of her juſt rights and privileges, not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen."

Signed by order, and in behalf of the whole corps,
BENJAMIN ASHBY, *Clerk.*

Could Lord Dunmore be ſuppoſed ignorant of this aſſociation, though it was formed previous to the day on which his letter was written? If he was apprized of the aſſociation, why not impart the particulars? A fact of ſuch conſequence, a fact of ſuch notoriety, a fact ſo truly alarming, Lord Dunmore ſhould have ſtated. To treat the aſſociations of the people with ſupercilioufneſs, and affect to conſider them of little moment, at the ſame inſtant that a military league was entered into by the officers of Lord Dunmore's own army, whereby they pledge themſelves to defend American liberty with the ſword, what was this but to talk at random without adverting to the true ſtate of things? But adminiſtration were accuſtomed to deal in generals themſelves, and hence they might encourage general aſſertions unſupported by facts in others; thus general hints had been thrown out reſpecting the *New-York defection*; yet, when the fact was examined into, to what did it amount? Why, the very perſons on whom Miniſtry placed the firmeſt reliance, though they may diſclaim the authority of the Congreſs, yet have they virtually denied the legiſlative authority of Great-Britain, and voted, in conſequence, a *Petition* to the King, a *Memorial* to the Houſe of Lords, and a *Remonſtrance* to the Commons! Did not theſe things plainly indicate that even the *friends* of *Government*, in America, are averſe to the meaſures of adminiſtration? And, if thoſe on whom the noble perſonages in office rely the moſt, cannot yet be brought to approve their deeds, from avowed enemies nothing but an oppoſition, conſtant and extremely rigorous, was to be expected.

The illuſtrious Marquis next avowed it by no means his intention to combat this or that particular clauſe of the bill, he directed his enmity to the *whole*; he diſliked the *ſtarving* principle on which the bill was framed. He obſerved, that as the faſhion of the times had brought "*original papers*" ſo much into repute, he ſhould read from a collection lately publiſhed by Mr. Macpherſon, the Marſhal de Roſen's orders to *ſtarve* the wives, children, friends and diſtant kindred of the inhabitants of Londonderry. The Marquis wiſhed his noble auditors to bear in mind the ſituation of the New-Englanders, to be deprived of ſuſtenance if the Fiſhery bill took place, as thus alone could the Houſe determine as to the ſimilarity of meaſures. De Roſen's order was ſubſtantially as follows:

"*Conrade de Roſen, Marſhal General of all his Majeſty's forces, declares, by theſe preſents, to the Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, That in caſe they do not, betwixt this and Monday next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, being the firſt of July, 1689, agree to ſurrender the ſaid place of Londonderry unto the King, upon ſuch conditions as may be granted them, according to the inſtructions and power Lieutenant General Hamilton formerly received from the King, he will forthwith iſſue out his orders from the Barony of Iniſhone, and the ſea coaſts round about, as far as Charlemont, for the gathering together of thoſe of their faction, whether protected or not, and cauſe them immediately to be brought to the walls of Londonderry, where it ſhall be lawful for thoſe that are in the town (in caſe they have any pity for them) to open the gates, and receive them into the town; otherwiſe they will be forced to ſee their friends and neareſt relations all ſtarved for want of food, he having reſolved not to leave one of them at home, nor any thing to maintain them.—And that all hope of ſuccour may be taken away, by the landing of any troops in theſe parts from England, he further declares, that in caſe they refuſe to ſubmit, he will forthwith cauſe all the ſaid country to be immediately deſtroyed, that, if any ſuccour ſhould be hereafter ſent from England, they may periſh with them for want of food: beſides which, he has a very conſiderable army, as well for the oppoſing of them in all places that ſhall be judged neceſſary, as for the protecting all the reſt of his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, whoſe goods and chattels he promiſes to ſecure, deſtroying all the reſt that cannot be brought conveniently into ſuch places, as he ſhall judge neceſſary to be preſerved, and burning the houſes and mills, not only of thoſe that are in actual rebellion, but alſo of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of eſcaping may be left for any man; beginning this very day to ſend his neceſſary orders to all Governors, and other commanders of his Majeſty's forces, and to Colonel Sarſfield, commanding a flying army beyond Ballyſhanny, Colonel Sutherland, commanding another towards Iniſkillen, and the Duke of Berwick another on the Fin Water, to cauſe all the men, women and children, who are any ways related to thoſe in Londonderry, or any where elſe in open rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing further into the kingdom; that, in caſe, before this ſaid Monday the firſt of July, in the year of our Lord 1689, be expired, they do not ſend us hoſtages and other deputies, with a full ſufficient power to treat with us for the ſurrender of the ſaid city of Londonderry, on reaſonable conditions, that they ſhall not, after this time, be admitted to any treaty whatſoever; and the army which ſhall continue the ſiege, and which, with the aſſiſtance of God, will ſoon reduce them, ſhall have orders to give no quarter, or ſpare either age or ſex, in caſe they are taken by force.*"

(Signed)

"LE MARESCAHL ROSEN."

On a meaſure ſo ſanguinary and brutal, ſo productive of excruciating agonies, and the extreme of human woe, the Marquis left his noble auditors to ruminate; obſerving, however, in juſtice to King James, that no ſooner was *he* apprized of the orders, than he expreſſed his abhorrence of them in the ſtrongeſt terms.

Lord Carliſle expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that the bill ſhould be cenſured as cruel in the ſmalleſt degree, for it was neither intended to *ſtarve*, nor would it operate as a *puniſhment* on the New-Englanders, unleſs their own obſtinate perſeverance in error produced that effect. As to the inhabitants of *Nantucket*, it was impoſſible they could experience a dearth of food, the evidences examined at the bar having proved that the iſland abounded with *ſheep*.

The Duke of Mancheſter cenſured the bill *generally*, as indiſcriminately cruel, for it involved the guilty and the innocent in one common puniſhment. A clauſe, however, there was, which precluded every hope that the Fiſhery, of which the New-Englanders were thus to be deprived, would ever be reſtored to them; for, the reſurrender of the Fiſhery into the hands of the Americans, depended on the reſtoration of the trade and commerce with Great-Britain, and on the reeſtabliſhment of peace throughout the Maſſachuſetts. The trade with Great-Britain is to be carried on, without the ſmalleſt interruption, for one calendar month. This fact is to be certified to the Governors and Council of the provinces of New-Hampſhire and the Maſſachuſetts, by the *Cuſtom-Houſe Officers* of the reſpective provinces; conſidering, therefore, that the minds of ſuch men are generally actuated by the meaneſt paſſions, could it be preſumed that they would be in haſte to certify what, if true, would contribute to the welfare of thoſe againſt whom, for ſome petty injuries received, they may have entertained the moſt violent prejudices?

With reſpect to the *famine* threatened by the bill, the noble Duke could not conceive the evil in any degree remedied, becauſe ſome ſcores of *ſheep* were ſcattered on the iſland of *Nantucket*. Were thoſe the property of the fiſhermen, whoſe occupations were to be obſtructed by the bill? If they did not belong to the fiſhermen, ſaying they were on the iſland was ſaying nothing to the purpoſe. Could the noble Lord who urged this fact mean, that if the fiſhermen ſtood in need of food, they might ſeize what ſheep they found on the iſland, and kill them for their ſuſtenance? This could never be meant, for this would be to authoriſe injuſtice, and countenance plunder; what availed it then to alledge that *ſheep* were on the iſland? The *fiſh* caught by the induſtry of the inhabitants had hitherto afforded them ſubſiſtence; to this they had an unqueſtionable *right*, but of this they were to be deprived by the bill, and it was miſerable conſolation to tell them there were ſheep on the iſland, to which they had *no right*. Equally abſurd was the allegation, "that the *Americans* only would feel the effects of the bill;" the noble Duke had every reaſon to believe the property of many Engliſh merchants was embarked in the veſſels which carried on the New-England Fiſhery; why was that property to be injured? Why were Engliſh adventurers to be puniſhed for crimes, in the commiſſion of which they participated not? Was this Juſtice, or was it Tyranny? Was it not like the "tender mercies of the wicked," cruelty in the extreme? On the whole, to whatever part of the bill the noble Duke turned his eyes, he could deſcry nothing but what bore the complexion of deſpotiſm; and, whether owing to the love of liberty, with which his mind had been early tinctured, to a peculiar turn of thought, or to whatever other cauſe, yet he could not help preſaging *future evils* from meaſures which carried ſo *arbitrary*, ſo *tyrannical* an appearance. Admitting the Americans enſlaved, yoked, and in every thing obedient to our wiſhes, extreme dangers were to be apprehended; the army employed to ſubjugate the Coloniſts, might prove inſtrumental in the deſtruction of *our Liberties*; it was poſſible an arbitrary Miniſter might ſelect that army for the very purpoſe, and in the noble Duke's opinion, it was not improbable, but that there were *ſome* diſtinguiſhed perſonages connected with adminiſtration, who, far from rejecting the idea, would adopt the plan with alacrity.

Lord Dartmouth ſincerely hoped the noble Duke did not think HIM capable of conceiving ſuch a nefarious deſign.

The Duke of Mancheſter aſſured the noble Lord that if HE was firſt Miniſter, he ſhould be under no ſort of apprehenſions for the Liberty and the Conſtitution of this country.

Lord Dartmouth thanked his Grace for the compliment, though he was ſorry any compliment ſhould be paid him at the expence of his coadjutors; and, if the noble Duke alluded, in the ſmalleſt degree, to the Lord who now fills the higheſt department of ſtate, Lord Dartmouth, from having been bred up from his infancy with that Lord, knew *his* ſentiments ſo perfectly well, that he would anſwer for the rectitude of his intentions, as readily as he would anſwer for himſelf.

Lord Camden then commanded the attention of the Houſe, by obſerving, that it was far from according with the feelings of his nature to be ever a *Diſſentient*, when the meaſures reſpecting America were the ſubjects of diſcuſſion; he was ſure it was not the way to *promotion*; and, if the cry induſtriouſly propagated throughout the nation was to be taken for the voice of the people, neither was *popularity* on the ſide he eſpouſed. Thus having nothing to expect from *fame* or *ambition*, not being actuated by the one, nor aſpiring after the other, he could offer no apology for perſiſting in a line of conduct ſo different from that purſued by a vaſt majority of the Houſe, unleſs bearing teſtimony againſt meaſures, which, as an *honeſt man*, he could not approve, would apologize for his diſcordancy.

There had been an evidence examined in ſupport of the Bill, a Mr. *Liſter* of *Poole*. To what did the total of this *Poole-man's* evidence amount? Simply to this: "That if the Britiſh Newfound-"land Fiſhery was extended, and an entire re-"ſtraint was laid on that of New-England, *he*, "the *Poole-man*, and many others, would gain "more money." Was there any thing ſingular in this? Were not *monopolies* of every kind highly beneficial to the individuals concerned in them? But when the commerce of Great-Britain is at ſtake, was it fitting that the evidence of an intereſted trader ſhould bias the determinations of men capable of conſidering ſo vaſt an object with all its ſeveral intricacies and relations? Whenever an object of ſuch amplitude ſhould come under the ſerious deliberation of that Houſe, it would ſurely require more capacious intellects, more enlarged views, and a greater expanſion of thought, than the *Man* of *Poole* was endowed with, to render proper juſtice to the ſubject. With reſpect to the Bill before the Houſe, it had been called by ſome, "a Bill of Reſtraint," by others, "a Bill of Coercion," by a third party, "a Bill of Puniſhment," by a fourth, "a Bill of Mercy;" for the learned Lord's own part, he would be free to call it by its proper name, "a Bill of *Pains* and *Penalties*," a declaratory Act of *War*." It was intended to reduce the Americans to a ſtate of abject ſlavery; the ſword, by this Bill, was drawn, hoſtilities were commenced, and the act would juſtify reſiſtance. If this was a doctrine not faſhioned to the temper of the times, the learned Lord confeſſed he had imbibed it from one of Mr. Locke's *libels*, and he was too much of a revolutioniſt to part with a principle, the *truiſm* of which gave permanency to the preſent family's title to the crown. This was the *Old Whig Principle*, of which the learned Lord declared himſelf a ſtrenuous aſſertor; for to ſay that no violation of charters, no infraction of civil compacts, no eraſure of rights, would juſtify reſiſtance, was to give up the cauſe of the revolution; and if reſiſtance in any caſe was juſtifiable, had not the Americans reaſon to complain of a groſs violation of charters, of having their liberties torn up by the roots?

[*For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

AFFIDAVITS AND DEPOSITIONS,

Relative to the COMMENCEMENT *of the late* HOSTILITIES *in the province of* MASSACHUSETTS BAY: *Together with an* ADDRESS *from the* PROVINCIAL CONVENTION *of said province, to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *transmitted to the* CONGRESS *now sitting in this city, and published by their order.*

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

WE SOLOMON BROWN, JONATHAN LORING, and ELIJAH SANDERSON, all of lawful age, and of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, and Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, do testify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th of April, instant, being on the road between Concord and Lexington, and all of us mounted on horses, we were about ten of the clock suddenly surprized by nine persons, whom we took to be Regular Officers, who rode up to us, mounted and armed, each having a pistol in his hand, and after putting pistols to our breasts, and seizing the bridles of our horses, they swore that if we stirred another step, we should be all dead men; upon which we surrendered ourselves. They detained us until two o'clock the next morning, in which time they searched and greatly abused us, having first enquired about the magazine at Concord, whether any guards were posted there, and whether the bridges were up, and said four or five regiments of regulars would be in possession of the stores soon. They then brought us back to Lexington, cut the horses bridles and girts, turned them loose, and then left us.

SOLOMON BROWN,
Lexington, JONATHAN LORING,
April 25, 1775. ELIJAH SANDERSON.

I ELIJAH SANDERSON, abovenamed, do further testify and declare, that I was on Lexington Common the morning of the 19th of April aforesaid, having been dismissed by the Officers above-mentioned, and saw a large body of regular troops advancing towards Lexington Company, many of whom were then dispersing. I heard one of the regulars, whom I took to be an Officer, say, "damn them, we will have them," and immediately the regulars shouted aloud, run and fired on the Lexington Company, which did not fire a gun before the regulars discharged on them. Eight of the Lexington Company were killed while they were dispersing, and at a considerable distance from each other, and many wounded, and altho' a spectator, I narrowly escaped with my life. ELIJAH SANDERSON.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

Lexington, April 23d, 1775.

I THOMAS RICE WILLARD, of lawful age, do testify and declare, that being in the house of Daniel Harrington, of said Lexington, on the nineteenth instant in the morning, about half an hour before sun-rise, looked out at the window of said house, and saw (as I suppose) about four hundred regulars in one body, coming up the road and marched toward the North part of the common back of the meeting-house of said Lexington, and as soon as said regulars were against the east end of the meeting-house, the commanding officer said something, what I know not, but upon that the regulars ran till they came within about eight or nine rods of about an hundred of the militia of Lexington who were collected on said common, at which time the militia of Lexington dispersed, then the officers made an huzza, and the private soldiers succeeded them, directly after this an officer rode before the regulars, to the other side of the body, and hallooed after the militia of said Lexington and said "Lay down your arms, damn you, why dont you lay down your arms," and that there was not a gun fired till the militia of Lexington were dispersed, and further saith not. THOMAS RICE WILLARD.

Lexington, 25th of April, 1775.

SIMON WINSHIP, of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Massachusetts-Bay, New-England, being of lawful age testifieth and saith, that on the nineteenth of April instant, about four o'clock in the morning, as he was passing the public road in said Lexington, peaceably and unarmed, about two miles and an half distant from the meeting-house in said Lexington, he was met by a body of the King's regular troops, and being stopped by some officers of said troops, was commanded to dismount, upon asking why he must dismount, he was obliged by force to quit his horse and ordered to march in the midst of the body, and being examined whether he had been warning the minute men, he answered no, but had been out and was then returning to his father's. Said Winship further testifies, that he marched with said troops till he came within about half a quarter of a mile of said meeting house, where an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load, this being done the said troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Capt. Parker's company, who were partly collected on the place of parade, when said Winship observed an officer at the head of said troops, flourishing his sword, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, fire, which was instantly followed by a discharge of arms from said regular troops, and said Winship is positive and in the most solemn manner declares that there was no discharge of arms on either side till the word fire was given by said officer as above.

SIMON WINSHIP.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I JOHN PARKER, of lawful age, and Commander of the Militia in Lexington, do testify and declare, that on the 19th instant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular Officers riding up and down the road, stopping and insulting people as they passed the road; and also was informed that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order to take the province stores at Concord, ordered our Militia to meet on the Common in said Lexington, to consult what to do, and concluded not to be discovered, nor meddle or make with said regular troops (if they should approach) unless they should insult or molest us;—and upon their sudden approach I immediately ordered our Militia to disperse and not to fire.——Immediately said troops made their appearance and rushed furiously, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us.

JOHN PARKER.

Lexington, April 24th, 1775.

I JOHN ROBINS being of lawful age, do testify and say, that on the 19th inst. the company under the command of Capt. John Parker, being drawn up (sometime before sun rise) on the green or common, and I being in the front rank, there suddenly appeared a number of the King's troops, about a thousand as I thought, at the distance of about 60 or 70 yards from us, huzzaing and on a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their front on horse back and on full gallop towards us, the foremost of which cried, throw down your arms ye villains, ye rebels, upon which said company dispersing, the foremost of the three officers ordered their men, saying fire, by God fire, at which moment we received a very heavy and close fire from them, at which instant, being wounded I fell, and several of our men were shot dead by me, Capt Parker's men I believe had not then fired a gun, and further the deponent saith not. JOHN ROBINS.

WE BENJAMIN TIDD, of Lexington, and JOSEPH ABBOT, of Lincoln, in the County of Middlesex, and Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April instant, about five o'clock, being on Lexington Common, and mounted on horses, we saw a body of regular troops marching up to the Lexington Company, which was then dispersing: Soon after the regulars fired, first a few guns, which we took to be pistols, from some of the regulars who were mounted on horses, and then the said regulars fired a volley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington Company; our horses immediately started, and we rode off. And further say not.

Lexington, BENJAMIN TIDD,
April 25, 1775. JOSEPH ABBOT.

WE *Nathaniel Mullekin, Philip Russell, Moses Harrington,* jun. *Thomas* and *Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Isaac Hastings, Jonas Stone,* jun. *James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chandler, Joshua Reed,* jun. *Joseph Simonds, Phineas Smith, John Chandler,* jun. *Reuben Lock, Joel Viles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Lock, Thomas Winship, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moses Harrington* the 3d. *Joshua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Willington, John Hormer, Isaac Green, Phineas Stearns, Isaac Durant,* and *Thomas Headley,* jun. all of lawful age, and inhabitants of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, do testify and declare, that on the 19th of April instant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, being informed that several officers of the regulars had the evening before been riding up and down the road, and had detained and insulted the inhabitants passing the same; and also understanding that a body of regulars were marching from Boston towards Concord, with intent (as it was supposed) to take the stores belonging the colony in that town, we were alarmed, and having met at the place of our company's parade, were dismissed by our Captain, John Parker, for the present, with orders to be ready to attend at the beat of the drum. We further testify and declare, that about five o'clock in the morning, hearing our drum beat, we proceeded towards the parade, and soon found that a large body of troops were marching towards us: Some of our company were coming up to the parade, and others had reached it, at which time the company began to disperse: Whilst our backs were turned on the troops we were fired on by them, and a number of our men were instantly killed and wounded. Not a gun was fired by any person in our company on the regulars to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our escape.

Signed by each of the above deponents.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

WE *Nathaniel Parkhurst, Jonas Parker, John Munroe,* jun. *John Winship, Solomon Pierce, John Muzzy, Abner Meeds, John Bridge,* jun. *Ebenezer Bowman, William Munroe,* the 3d, *Micah Hager, Samuel Saunderson, Samuel Hastings,* and *James Brown,* of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, and Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, and all of lawful age, do testify and say, that on the morning of the nineteenth of April instant, about one or two o'clock, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road the evening and night preceding, and that some of the inhabitants as they were passing, had been insulted by the officers and stopped by them; and being also informed that the regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order (as it was said) to take the colony stores, then deposited at Concord, we met on the parade of our company in this town; after the company had collected, we were ordered by Capt. John Parker (who commanded us) to disperse for the present, and to be ready to attend the beat of the drum, and accordingly the company went into houses near the place of parade. We further testify and say, that about five o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum and were formed on the parade, we were faced towards the regulars then marching up to us, and some of our company were coming to the parade with their backs towards the troops, and others on the parade began to disperse when the regulars fired on the company before a gun was fired by any of our company on them. They killed eight of our company and wounded several, and continued their fire until we had all made our escape. *Signed by each of the above deponents.*

Lexington, 25th of April, 1775.

I TIMOTHY SMITH, of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, and Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the nineteenth of April instant, being at Lexington-Common as a spectator, I saw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company then dispersing, and likewise saw the regular troops fire on the Lexington company before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was discharged at me, which put me in eminent danger of losing my life: I soon returned to the common and saw eight of the Lexington men who were killed and lay bleeding at a considerable distance from each other; and several were wounded, and further saith not.

TIMOTHY SMITH.

Lexington, April 25th, 1775.

WE LEVI MEAD and LEVI HARRINGTON, both of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, and Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April, being on Lexington Common, as spectators, we saw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington Company, and some of the regulars on horses, whom we took to be Officers, fired a pistol or two on the Lexington Company, which was then dispersing: These were the first guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by several vollies from the regulars, by which eight men belonging to said Company were killed, and several wounded.

Lexington, LEVI HARRINGTON,
April 25, 1775. LEVI MEAD.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I WILLIAM DRAPER, of lawful age, and an inhabitant of Colrain, in the county of Hampshire, and colony of Massachusett's-Bay, in New-England, do testify and declare, that being on the parade of said Lexington, April 19th instant, about half an hour before sunrise, the King's regular troops appeared at the meeting-house of Lexington. Capt. Parker's company, who were drawn up back of said meeting-house on the parade turned from said troops, making their escape by dispersing; in the mean time the regular troops made an huzza and ran towards Captain Parker's company who were dispersing, and immediately after the huzza was made the commanding officer of said troops (as I took him) gave the command to the said troops "fire! fire! damn you fire!" and immediately they fired before any of Captain Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of said regular troops: And further say not. WILLIAM DRAPER.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I THOMAS FESSENDEN, of lawful age, testify and declare, that being in a pasture near the Meeting-House, at said Lexington, on Wednesday last, at about half an hour before sun rise, I saw a number of regular troops pass speedily by said Meeting-House, on their way towards a Company of Militia of said Lexington, who were assembled to the number of about one hundred in a Company, at the distance of 18 or 20 rods from said Meeting-House; and after they had passed by said Meeting-House, I saw three Officers on horse-back advance to the front of said regulars, when one of them, being within six rods of the said Militia, cried out, "disperse you rebels immediately," on which he brandished his sword over his head three times; mean while the second Officer, who was about two rods behind him, fired a pistol, pointed at said Militia, and the regulars kept hazzaing till he had finished brandishing his sword, and when he had thus finished brandishing his sword, he pointed it down towards said Militia, and immediately on which the said regulars fired a volley at the Militia, and then I ran off as fast as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach. I further testify, that as soon as ever the Officer cried "disperse you rebels," the said Company of Militia dispersed every way as fast as they could, and while they were dispersing, the regulars kept firing at them incessantly. And further saith not.

THOMAS FESSENDEN.

Lincoln, April 23, 1775.

I JOHN BATEMAN, belonging to the fifty-second regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wednesday morning, on the nineteenth day of April instant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, being nigh the meeting-house in said Lexington, there was a small party of men gathered together in that place, when our said troops marched by, and I testify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and some of said troops did fire, and I saw one of said small party lay dead on the ground nigh said meeting-house; and I testify that I never heard any of the inhabitants so much as fire one gun on said troops. JOHN BATEMAN.

Lexington, April 23d, 1775.

WE *John Hoar, John Whitehead, Abraham Garfield, Benjamin Munroe, Isaac Parks, William Hosmer, John Adams, Gregory Stone,* all of Lincoln, in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts-Bay, all of lawful age, do testify and say, that on Wednesday last we were assembled at Concord in the Morning of said day, in consequence of information received, that a brigade of regular troops were on their march to the said town of Concord, who had killed six men at the town of Lexington; about an hour afterwards we saw them approaching to the number as we apprehended of about twelve hundred, on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the said troops then took possession of the hill where we were first posted, presently after this we saw the troops moving towards the north bridge, about one mile from the said Concord meeting house, we then immediately went before them and passed the bridge, just before a party of them, to the number of about two hundred arrived; they there left about one half of their two hundred at the bridge, and proceeded with the rest towards Col. Barrett's, about two miles from the said bridge; we then seeing several fires in the town, thought the houses in Concord were in danger, and marched towards the said bridge, and the troops who were stationed there observing our approach, marched back over the bridge and then took up some of the plank; we then hastened our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, first three guns one after the other, and then a considerable number more, and then and not before (having orders from our Commanding Officers not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars and they retreated; on their retreat through the town of Lexington to Charlestown, they ravaged and destroyed private property and burnt three houses, one barn and one shop.

Signed by each of the above deponents.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

WE, *Nathan Barrot,* Captain, *Jonathan Farrar, Joseph Butler,* and *Francis Wheeler,* Lieutenants, *John Barret,* Ensign, *John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melvin, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hosmer,* jun. *Samuel Barrett, Thomas Jones, Joseph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Pierce,* and *Edward Richardson,* all of Concord, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on Wednesday the 19th instant, about an hour after sun rise we assembled on a hill near the Meeting-House in Concord aforesaid, in consequence of an information that a number of regular troops had killed six of our countrymen at Lexington, and were on their march to said Concord; and about an hour afterwards we saw them approaching, to the number, as we imagine, of about twelve hundred; on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the aforesaid troops then took possession of a hill where we were first posted. Presently after this we saw them moving towards the North Bridge, about one mile from said Meeting-House, we then immediately went before them, and passed the bridge just before a party of them, to the number of about two hundred, arrived. They there left about one half of these two hundred at the bridge, and proceeded with the rest towards Col, Barret's, about two miles from the said bridge.——We then seeing several fires in the town, thought our houses were in danger, and immediately marched back towards said bridge, and the troops who were stationed there, observing our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up some of the planks.—We then hastened our steps towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge, they fired on our men, first three guns one after the other, and then a considerable number more: Upon which, and not before, (having orders from our Commanding Officer not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated.——At Concord and on their retreat through Lexington, they plundered many houses, burnt three at Lexington, together with a shop and a barn, and committed damage more or less to almost every house from Concord to Charlestown. *Signed by the above deponents.*

WE, *Joseph Butler* and *Ephraim Melvin,* do testify and declare, that when the regular troops fired upon our people at the North Bridge in Concord, as related in the foregoing depositions, they shot one, and we believe two, of our people, before we fired a single gun at them.

Lexington, JOSEPH BUTLER,
April 23, 1775. EPHRAIM MELVIN.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I TIMOTHY MINOT, jun. of Concord, on the 19th day of this instant, April, after that I had heard of the regular troops firing upon Lexington men, and fearing that hostilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to secure my family—After I had secured my family some time after that returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of said Concord was guarded by regular troops, being a spectator of what had happened at said bridge, declare, that the regular troops stationed on said bridge, after they saw the men that were collected on the westerly side of said bridge marched towards said bridge, then the troops returned towards the easterly side of said bridge and formed themselves, as I thought, for regular fight; after that they fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were stationed on the westerly part of said bridge fired upon them.

TIMOTHY MINOT, Junior.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I JAMES BARRET, of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia in the county of Middlesex, do testify and say, that on Wednesday morning last, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were some magazines belonging to this province, when there was assembled some of the militia of this and the neighbouring towns, when I ordered them to march to the north bridge (so called) which they had passed and were taking up. I ordered said militia to march to said bridge and pass the same, but not to fire on the King's troops unless they were first fired upon. We advanced near said bridge, when the said troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the spot and wounded several others, which was the first firing of guns in the town of Concord: My detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded several of the King's troops. JAMES BARRETT.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

WE BRADBURY ROBINSON, SAMUEL SPRING, THADDEUS BANCROFT, all of Concord; and JAMES ADAMS, of Lexington, all in the county of Middlesex, all of lawful age, do testify and say, that on Wednesday morning last, near ten of the clock, we saw near one hundred of regular troops, being in the town of Concord at the North Bridge in said town (so called) and having passed the same they were taking up said bridge, when about three hundred of our militia were advancing toward said bridge, in order to pass said bridge, when without saying any thing to us they discharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men dead on the spot, and wounded several others; when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them and wounded several, which was the beginning of hostilities in the town of Concord.

BRADBURY ROBINSON,
SAMUEL SPRING,
THADDEUS BANCROFT,
JAMES ADAMS.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I JAMES MARR, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the evening of the eighteenth inſtant I received orders from George Hutchinſon, adjutant of the fourth regiment of the regular troops ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and march: To which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an Officer with about one hundred men, to guard a certain bridge there; while attending that ſervice, a number of people came along, in order, as I ſuppoſe, to croſs ſaid bridge, at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them. JAMES MARR.

I EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of Gen. Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed to the number of about ſixty or ſeventy men, on our approach they diſperſed and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on ſhouting, huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord, on a hill near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled, the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them, on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town, ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles, in the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number of about three or four hundred, we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged and gave the firſt fire: This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington, a continued firing from both parties laſted thro' the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

Medford, April 25, 1775. EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, *Lieut. King's own Regt.*

All the above are ſworn to before Juſtices of the Peace, and duly atteſted by Notaries Public.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
Water-Town, April 26th, 1775.

To the INHABITANTS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends and Fellow Subjects,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this Colony by the troops under the command of General Gage, and it being of the greateſt importance, that an early, true, and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding ſhould be known to you, the Congreſs of this Colony have tranſmitted the ſame, and from want of a ſeſſion of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, think it proper to addreſs you on the alarming occaſion.

By the cleareſt depoſitions relative to this tranſaction, it will appear that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April inſtant, a body of the King's troops under command of Colonel Smith, were ſecretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent deſign to take or deſtroy the military and other ſtores provided for the defence of this Colony, and depoſited at Concord—that ſome inhabitants of the Colony on the night aforeſaid, whilſt travelling peaceably on the road between Boſton and Concord, were ſeized and greatly abuſed by armed men, who appeared to be Officers of General Gage's army, that the town of Lexington by theſe means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants muſtered on the occaſion—that the regular troops on their way to Concord, marched into the ſaid town of Lexington, and the ſaid company on their approach began to diſperſe—that notwithſtanding this, the regulars ruſhed on with great violence and firſt began hoſtilities, by firing on ſaid Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded ſeveral others—that the regulars continued their fire, until thoſe of ſaid Company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their eſcape,—that Col. Smith with the detachment then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed and ſeveral wounded, before the provincials fired on them, and that theſe hoſtile meaſures of the troops produced an engagement that laſted through the day, in which many of the provincials and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops as they retreated from Concord to Charleſtown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it ſuffice to ſay, that a great number of the houſes on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for uſe, ſeveral were burnt, women in child-bed were driven by the ſoldiery naked into the ſtreets, old men peaceably in their houſes were ſhot dead, and ſuch ſcenes exhibited as would diſgrace the annals of the moſt uncivilized nation.

Theſe, brethren, are marks of miniſterial vengeance againſt this Colony, for refuſing with her ſiſter colonies a ſubmiſſion to ſlavery; but they have not yet detached us from our royal Sovereign. We profeſs to be his loyal and dutiful ſubjects, and ſo hardly dealt with as we have been, are ſtill ready with our lives and fortunes to defend his perſon, family, crown and dignity. Nevertheleſs, to the perſecution and tyranny of his cruel Miniſtry we will not tamely ſubmit—appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the honour, wiſdom and valour of Britons will ſuffer them to be longer inactive ſpectators of meaſures in which they themſelves are ſo deeply intereſted—meaſures purſued in oppoſition to the ſolemn proteſts of many noble Lords, and expreſſed ſenſe of conſpicuous Commoners, whoſe knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as ſome of the greateſt men in the nation—meaſures executing contrary to the intereſt, petitions and reſolves of many large, reſpectable and opulent counties, cities and boroughs in Great-Britain—meaſures highly incompatible with juſtice, but ſtill purſued with a ſpecious pretence of eaſing the nation of its burthens.—Meaſures, which if ſucceſsful muſt end in the ruin and ſlavery of Britain as well as the perſecuted American Colonies.

We ſincerely hope that the great ſovereign of the univerſe, who hath ſo often appeared for the Engliſh nation, will ſupport you in every rational and manly exertion with theſe Colonies, for ſaving it from ruin, and that, in a conſtitutional connection with the Mother Country, we ſhall ſoon be altogether a free and happy people. *By Order,*

JOSEPH WARREN, *Preſident, P. T.*

PHILADELPHIA, *May 15.*

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bucks County, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 9, 1775.

"Our Committee met yeſterday.—From their reſolves (a copy of which I enclоſe you) you will find they have adopted your plan, and recommend our aſſociating into companies to learn the military exerciſe of arms. Some townſhips have already begun, and many others, animated with the ſame zeal for the welfare of their country, will, I truſt, readily fall in with the plan, a knowledge of which, we have great reaſon to fear, we ſhall be ſoon called upon to give a proof of.—The unanimity, prudence, ſpirit and firmneſs, which appeared in the deliberations of yeſterday, do honour to Bucks-County, and will, I hope, in ſome meaſure, wipe off thoſe aſperſions we too deſervedly lay under.— A large number of the inhabitants being aſſembled, the reſolves of the day were made public, who teſtified their higheſt approbation of the conduct of the Committee, and unanimouſly voted them the thanks of the County. A diſciple of thoſe ſpecies of creatures called *tories*, being formally introduced to a tar barrel, of which he was repeatedly preſſed to ſmell, thought prudent to take leave abruptly, leſt a more intimate acquaintance with it ſhould take place."

At a meeting of the Committee of the county of Bucks, at the houſe of Richard Leedom, May 8, 1775.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

THAT we do heartily approve of the reſolves of the late provincial convention, held at Philadelphia, the 23d day of January laſt, and do earneſtly recommend it to the obſervation of the inhabitants of this County.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That notwithſtanding the diſapprobation we have hitherto ſhewn to the proſecution of any violent meaſures of oppoſition, ariſing from the hopes and expectations, that the humanity, juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation would not fail of affording us relief, being now convinced, that all our moſt dutiful applications have hitherto been fruitleſs and vain, and that attempts are now making to carry the oppreſſive acts of Parliament into execution by military force; we do therefore earneſtly recommend to the people of this county to form themſelves into aſſociations, in their reſpective townſhips, to improve themſelves in the military art, that they may be rendered capable of affording their country that aid which its particular neceſſities may at any time require.

Joſeph Hart, John Kidd, Joſeph Kirkbride, James Wallace and Henry Wynkoop, or any three of them, are appointed as Delegates to meet in Provincial Convention, if any ſhould be found neceſſary.

The Committee requeſt all perſons who have taken ſubſcriptions for the relief of the poor of Boſton, as ſoon as poſſible to collect and pay the ſame into the hands of the Treaſurer, Henry Wynkoop, that it may be ſpeedily applied towards the benevolent purpoſe for which it was intended; and at the ſame time to give thoſe who have not ſubſcribed an opportunity to contribute alſo.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk *pro temp.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 13.

"The people in general are much alarmed at the meaſures now purſuing; and I have no doubt that when they come to feel the effects of your non import and non export reſolutions, their reſentment will break forth with great violence. The city of London, and all the great trading and manufacturing cities and towns, are exceedingly averſe to the preſent proceedings, and apprehenſive of the worſt conſequences.

"The Miniſtry are ſenſible of, and declare the dangers and difficulties of their undertaking. But they are encouraged to the attempt by a firm perſuaſion of ſucceſs in corrupting New-York and intimidating New-England. Did they believe the Americans would be united and firm, I am ſure they would not venture upon coercive meaſures. Even as it is, ſhould the ſeduction of the one and the intimidation of the other not produce a general relaxation of your reſolutions, they will be diſpoſed to accommodate rather than riſque a ſerious and determined oppoſition. For you muſt remember that the reſolute face they put on is merely on ſuppoſition, that if puſhed you will ſubmit. But ſhould the whole Continent appear firm and determined, ſhould their ſeducing and intimidating ſchemes prove abortive, depend upon it that they muſt ſubmit to what you aſk. Their plans are calculated for immediate operation, and one year's perſeverance on your part will totally and entirely defeat them. I have the moſt abſolute truſt, that the virtue of our countrymen will ſupport a reſolute reſiſtance; and I therefore look forward to your ſucceſs with entire confidence. The miniſterial language is, the unconditional ſubmiſſion of the Colonies. But if you are firm, faithful and united, the unconditional ſubmiſſion will be theirs.

"By whatever means you can keep the Aſſembly of New-York from deſerting, even by out-bidding the Miniſtry, it will be worth the purchaſe; for nothing will more effectually damp their hopes than the declaration of the Aſſembly of that province in favour of the Congreſs. They have therefore diſpatched emiſſaries to exert every effort of corruption there by bribery and places for individuals, endowments for the College, and the eſtabliſhment of royal docks, arſenals, &c. in the city.

"A reinforcement of two thouſand men at the utmoſt, is to be ſent to General Gage, and four regiments to New-York. They will probably arrive the latter end of May.

"The Bill for prohibiting the Commerce and Fiſhery of the New-England provinces has paſſed the Commons, and leave is given to bring in a bill to extend the prohibition to all the Colonies, New-York, North-Carolina and Georgia excepted. They are determined you ſhall live within yourſelves, which if you can effect, your triumph is ſecure."

By the laſt ſhips from London, we have an account that on the 21ſt of March laſt, *died* the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries of this province, and laſt ſurvivor of all the children of its illuſtrious founder WILLIAM PENN, whoſe virtues as well as abilities he inherited in an eminent degree.

He was born March 8th, 1701-2, being a few months younger than our preſent *Charter of Privileges*, which he conſtantly declared himſelf deſirous of preſerving inviolable, as the great fundamental *Compact*, by which *all* ought to be bound. He had the principal direction of the affairs of this government for *half a century*, and ſaw ſuch an increaſe of population, arts and improvements in it, as, during the like period, perhaps no man before him ever beheld in a country of his own. He rejoiced at the ſight, was a kind landlord, and gave a liberal, often a magnificent, encouragement to our various public inſtitutions. The hoſpital, the college, our different libraries, and religious ſocieties, can witneſs the truth of this. For he did not confine himſelf to ſect or party; but, as became his ſtation and the genius of his father's benevolent policy, he profeſſed himſelf a friend to *univerſal liberty*, and extended his bounty to all. In ſhort, as the *grave*, which generally ſtops the tongue of flattery, ſhould open the mouth of juſtice—we may be permitted to conclude his character by ſaying, that he was both "a *great* and a *good* man."

*** The COMMENCEMENT for degrees in the *Arts*, will begin at the COLLEGE, on Wedneſday next at nine o'clock; and the buſineſs will be finiſhed in the forenoon. That there may be the more room for ſtrangers in the *Hall*, the worthy inhabitants of the city are requeſted to accommodate themſelves (as far as they conveniently can) in the *Galleries*; the doors of which will be opened at half an hour paſt Eight o'clock.

†*† *We have been obliged to omit ſeveral advertiſements and articles of news, for want of room.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following falſe reports have been induſtriouſly propagated with the malicious deſign of injuring my character with the Public, viz. "That I had inſulted the Delegates of the preſent Congreſs, at Briſtol, and declared that they were an "unlawful body of men, and that the Magiſtrates "ought to diſperſe them:" And "That I have wrote "letters to the Miniſtry inimical to America." Now in juſtice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by ſuch groundleſs falſhoods, I do declare that theſe reports are malicious and without the leaſt foundation: And that however eaſy it might have been to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with Adminiſtration, was I capable of entertaining a thought inimical to the country, where all I hold dear and valuable is fixt, and where I am determined to ſpend the remainder of life, yet I have neither directly nor indirectly, any ſuch correſpondence, nor ever wrote a ſentiment to any man in Great-Britain, injurious to the Rights and Freedom of America, nor ever recommended any meaſure whatever to be purſued in reſpect to the preſent diſpute between the two countries. And I do hereby call on the author or authors of theſe falſe reports, to make good their malicious charges, or to take that ſhame to themſelves, which ſuch malevolence deſerves.

All that I have to requeſt of my Countrymen on this or the like occaſions is, That they will deal with ſo much candor and juſtice towards me, as to diſcredit any malevolent reports until the authors ſhall exhibit ſome proof in ſupport of their charges: And this I truſt no good man will think unreaſonable, as he cannot but be aware, that the moſt innocent may be condemned, unleſs this great rule of juſtice be obſerved.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

TREVOSE, May 12, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, London.
Ship Peggy, E. Malbone, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Two Brothers, R. Somerſall, St. Kitts.
Brig Greyhound, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Nancy, B. Champlain, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Antigua.
Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Ditto.
Sch. Hetty, W. Stevens, Tortola.
Brig Polly, N. Coddington, Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Saunders, C. Moore, Ditto.
Sloop Induſtry, A. White, North-Carolina.
Sch. Lloyd, J. Smith, South-Carolina.
Brig Succeſs, J. Wiſtcott, Virginia.
Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia.
Sch. Diſpatch, B. Union, New-Providence.
Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica.
Sloop Nancy, J. Erwin, Tortola.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sch. Lydia, J. Adams, Hiſpaniola.
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Liſbon.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Betſy, J. Douglaſs, Jamaica.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, J. Barton, S. Carolina.
Sch. Nelly, M. Sunniam, St. Euſtatia.
Sch. Suſanna, J. Wilſon, Liſbon.
Sloop Charles, J. Stacy, North-Carolina.
Ship Jane, J. Mathie, Briſtol.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Ship Saunders, C. Moore, Liſbon.
Ship Peggy, E. Mallibone, Londonderry.

CLEARED.

Brig Rebecca, E. Davis, Jamaica.
Sch. Betſy, S. Decatur, Ditto.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Ship Woodmaſs, J. Henderſon, Falmouth.
Sch. Polly, J. Allen, North-Carolina.
Sch. Delaware, R. Cooke, Liſbon.
Sch. Lively, H. Johnſton, London.
Sloop Induſtry, A. White, North-Carolina.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica.
Brig Betſy, J. Douglaſs, Jamaica.
Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborne, London.
Ship Hawke, J. Getſheus, Falmouth.
Sloop Britannia, J. Yeomans, New-Jerſey.
Sch. Hope, T. Forſter, North-Carolina.
Ship Eliza, G. Gowland, Jamaica.
Ship Jamiſon and Peggy, J. Ballantine, Falmouth.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Jamaica.
Sch. Nelly, M. Cunniam, St. Lucia.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 28th of April laſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mill-Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle County, a dark brown MARE, thirteen hands high, with a bob tail middling long, light coloured about the mouth, the near hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtrip behind on the near fore foot. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN WATT.

TO BE SOLD,

AN active, healthy, young Engliſh man, who hath about three years to ſerve, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

For the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer,

A VERY pleaſant country houſe on the river Schuylkill, near five miles from town. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore, May 2, 1775.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from WILLIAM BUTLER, of Baltimore county, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Monday, the tenth of July next, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore town, a tract of land called HOPE, patented for 200 acres, ſituated about 6 miles from Baltimore town, and the great waggon road to the back country, runs one mile through the land. There are two ſettlements on it, on one of which William Butler now lives, and Mrs. Mary Butler is in poſſeſſion of the other. On the firſt part there is a good framed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, ſheds, and orchard; and has been a well frequented tavern for ſeveral years: There is alſo a good hewed log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtable and orchard on the part where Mrs. Butler lives; about 20 acres of meadow ground is already in order for the ſcythe, and 30 acres more may be made. It will be ſold together, or in lots of 50 acres each, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable, and the terms may be known by applying to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

All perſons who have brought ſuits againſt the ſaid William Butler, and for which he was committed to my cuſtody, are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be ſettled.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of HENRY ROBINSON, of the city of Philadelphia, Grocer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who may have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun. in order that they may be adjuſted and paid.

REBECCA ROBINSON, Executrix.
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun.
RICHARD ROBINSON, } Executors.

N.B. To be let, the houſe wherein HENRY ROBINSON lately lived, in Lætetia Court; being an old accuſtomed ſtand for the Grocery Buſineſs. Enquire of REBECCA ROBINSON, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence Townſhip, Cheſter County, in Auguſt, 1774, a black and white yearling BULL. The owner proving his property and paying reaſonable charges, may have him again. WILLIAM MALINE.

There is now SELLING, at
JOHN ACKROYD'S STORE,
In Third-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Arch-ſtreet,

NEAT ſecond cloths, and yard wide foreſt cloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, particularly London Browns, of which he has a large quantity, and is reſolved to ſell them cheap, being deſirous to cloſe his ſales as ſoon as poſſible.

N. B. He has alſo a ſtock of ſundry kinds of woollen and linen drapery upon hand, which are to be diſpoſed of, all accounts paſt due he requeſts may be paid.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he hath a very large quantity of *London* BROWN CLOTHS, from 20*s.* to 26*s.* and a large quantity of ſuperfine London Brown foreſt cloths, from 12*s.* to 13*s.* Any that will be wanted for REGIMENTALS, he will cut at the wholeſale price, for caſh.

He hath a large quantity of Boſton ſhoes for ſale.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN from Clark's Tavern, oppoſite the State-Houſe, a GUN with a break off ſtock, braſs mounted, ſilver ſight, the plate of the lock bright, the hammer and cock tarniſhed.—Whoever will bring ſaid gun to the Printer hereof, ſhall have the above Reward.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber living in Maiden Creek Townſhip, Berks County, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named FRANCIS KANE, about 21 years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a fair or ſandy complexion, ſmooth faced, a little freckled, light brown hair, the fore part combed back, accounts himſelf a ſcholar: Had on a mealy hat, an old light coloured home made cloth jacket, with cuffs, an old Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, check trowſers, gray yarn ſtockings, half worn neats leather ſhoes and braſs buckles this country made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JAMES STARR.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living in Kent county, Maryland, three ſervant men, one named JAMES HAY, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick ſet well made fellow, about thirty-ſix years old, wears his light coloured curled hair; had on and took with him, a light brown velveret coat and jacket about half worn, a pair of dirty leather breeches, and one pair of white Ruſſia drab ones, two oznabrigs trowſers and ſhirts, new leather pumps, a pair of half boots, yarn and worſted ſtockings, one Iriſh linen ſhirt, alſo a blue over jacket and a red under one, and a pair of plated ſhoe buckles.—One other named FRANCIS MAY, about twenty two years old, five feet four or ſix inches high, light ſlim made, wears his dark coloured ſhort hair which he ſometimes curls, and at other times wears a falſe cue; had on and took with him, a crimſon ſuperfine cloth coat faced with ſilk, and trimmed with gold ſpangle buttons, a blue ſilk jacket about half worn, alſo a blue cloth coat and breeches half worn, trimmed with white gilt buttons, a light mixed cloth jacket, a pair of white breeches and a pair of brown pluſh ones, two oznabrigs ſhirts and trowſers, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, worſted ſtockings, and a pair of old ſhoes and boots.—The other named JOHN HUDSON, about twenty three years old, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, round ſhouldered, wears his light coloured ſhort hair; had on and took with him, a Ruſſia drab coat with metal buttons, a light coloured cloth jacket and a brown one, a pair of Ruſſia drab breeches with patches on the knees, one new oznabrigs ſhirt and two Iriſh linen ones, one pair of old thread ſtockings, and one pair of old ſhoes. Hay is a Scotchman, (a gardener) indented for four years; May is an Engliſhman (a ſhipjoiner) alſo for four years; and Hudſon is an Engliſhman (a labourer) convicted for ſeven years. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for either, and if brought home ſhall be reaſonably rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN PAGE.
JOHN BRADSHA.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſmart, active NEGRO BOY, about ten years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printer.

The noble Lord therefore inſiſted, that *war* was declared by the act, but before we commenced hoſtilities, would it not be proper to conſider whether the war we engaged in was *juſt*, was *practicable*, or was *neceſſary?* For, if it was neither expedient, practicable or juſtifiable, to plunge with precipitation into ſuch a war was abſolute madneſs, and would end in total ruin.

The *injuſtice* of the war the learned Lord deduced from the original cauſe of quarrel. An outrage had been committed in a particular town; ſatisfaction for the damage ſuſtained was never demanded. If a demand of ſatisfaction had been regularly made, it would have been complied with. Here was an inſtance where a *whole* people have been puniſhed for the outrage of a *few;* the innocent for the guilty without hearing them in their defence, or liſtening to any compenſation they might propoſe for the injuries the raſhneſs of a frantic multitude had committed. The *impracticability* of ſucceeding in the war was, in the learned Lord's opinion, deducible from the ſituation of this country compared with that of the colonies. Was a continent of *fifteen hundred* miles extent, and inhabited by *three millions* of people, was this to be ſubdued by a ſmall army? The only hope of conquering America was in a fleet, and at ſea; the learned Lord confeſſed he there thought the Colonies vulnerable; but admitting the maritime traffic of the Americans to be ſtopped, they had reſources within themſelves; and as if foreſeeing our intentions, and providing againſt danger, they had already betaken themſelves to agriculture; they had baniſhed all ſuperfluities of table and of dreſs, and if they continued united, the very means England had taken to ſubdue their virtue would make it flouriſh; they were deſtitute of the luxuries, which we of this enlightened, this refined, this profligate, this debauched nation, ſo much delighted in; but this was a want of an imaginary kind; ſhould therefore the Americans continue firmly united, in the noble Lord's opinion, the conqueſt of their continent was wholly impracticable. Was there any appearance of diſunion at preſent? The Miniſtry promiſed themſelves great things from *New-York*, but the learned Lord did not believe that adminiſtration had one ſingle American friend throughout the continent. Even thoſe on whom the Miniſtry relied in New-York had voted a *Petition* to the throne, a *Memorial* to the Lords, and a *Remonſtrance* to the Commons. Did this breathe a ſpirit of entire ſubjection, of abſolute concurrence? As to Marſhfield, where an aſſociation had been formed in favour of government, the learned Lord at firſt imagined it to be a town of conſiderable note, but he found it a moſt contemptible place, and the aſſociators chiefly compoſed of Mr. *Hutchinſon's Juſtices.*

But the very acts which had paſſed would, in the learned Lord's opinion, defeat their own purpoſes, by uniting the ſeparate provinces more firmly than ever they were united before theſe hoſtile meaſures were purſued. England had *united* the Colonies, and *divided* herſelf. Previous to paſſing the late acts, New-York, Virginia, Pennſylvania and Maryland would have ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience, ſooner than they would have ſhaken hands with Maſſachuſetts-Bay. The wiſe policy of our fathers had reſpect to this inbred averſion; conſcious that ſo many provinces, if once *united*, would ſoon be *independent*, a diviſion of intereſts was ſtudied, as the principle means of inſuring ſubjection: Hence the various tenures by royal grants and by charters. Such was the policy of our anceſtors; and even now Adminiſtration were driven to confeſs the impracticability of ſubjugating the colonies if united, by taking ſuch induſtrious pains to *divide* them. For what was New-York, North-Carolina, and other places, excluded from experiencing the deplorable effects of the *famine* bill? Was it not to ſcatter the ſeeds of diviſion amongſt thoſe, whom hoſtile threats had failed to intimidate? But, in the opinion of the learned Lord, even excluſive favour would not effect diſunion; there was naturally that connexion, that, like entangled links, one could not be broken, without the whole chain ſuffering by the confuſion. The Parliamentary right of taxation, as inſiſted on by Great-Britain, levelled a blow at *all* the colonies, and wreſted from every man on the continent the right to diſpoſe of his own property. Whilſt therefore *this* right was aſſerted, it would be productive of diſobedience, becauſe to recognize *ſuch* a right was to acknowledge the properties of Americans at the diſpoſal of a Parliament wherein they were not repreſented.

The learned Lord having thus touched on the *injuſtice* of the war, and the *impracticability* of conqueſt, eſſayed to convince his noble auditory, that it was wholly *unneceſſary*, for, admitting the conqueſt certain, could we ſpare men and money ſufficient for the maintenance of the colonies as ſo many ſubjugated provinces? Were there no appearances of a rupture with France and Spain? Foreign wars had been cautiouſly avoided; was a war with our colonies more juſtifiable, on the principles of neceſſity? If the opinion of the Miniſtry was to be collected from their meaſures, the precipitation with which they entered into a war with America would lead a nice obſerver to conclude, that they thought it highly neceſſary. On the ſide of adminiſtration not the ſmalleſt tendency to *conciliatory* meaſures had appeared. A noble Lord in the other Houſe did but make a motion which carried the appearance of ſuch intentions, and his *troops* were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion; they were determined that not an iota ſhould be yielded. An illuſtrious perſonage, whoſe abilities were ſhining teſtimonies of the beneficence of providence to ſome peculiar favourites, a man to whom this country owed perhaps her exiſtence, at any rate her greatneſs, and that *pride* of conqueſt (which now had precipitated her into wicked contentions for *dominion*) this great perſonage, after ſpending much time, thought and deliberation, to form a plan that might happily reconcile the jarring intereſts of both countries, had propoſed a bill which was not ſuffered to lay four and twenty hours on the table for conſideration. The learned Lord only mentioned the circumſtance, that the record of that day's debate might be expunged from the journals, and that hiſtory might give the lie to ſuch an infamous tranſaction, if ever malice ſhould tranſmit it to poſterity.

Thus much for conciliatory plans, which were rejected as wholly incompatible with the complexional caſt of the preſent meaſures. The learned Lord concluding therefore that war was determined on, cloſed his addreſs in the following words: "As an Engliſhman I cannot wiſh harm to my native country; but I wiſh moſt ſincerely that the Americans may *preſerve their liberty*."

Lord Sandwich in reply obſerved, that the facts which the evidence had been called to prove were ſimply theſe: That *three thouſand* ſeamen were bred every year by the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery; that conſequently, in ten years, *thirty thouſand* ſeamen were added to the maritime ſtrength of this country; that this was an object of vaſt conſequence, and if the New-England fiſhery produced hardly any ſeamen, it was too much to ſacrifice the maritime ſtrength of England to a people, who had committed every outrage againſt the Sovereign authority of this country.

The noble Lord alledged, that it was illiberal to cavil at the evidence; Mr. Liſter was a merchant of conſiderable conſequence, and great reſpectability.

With regard to the impracticability of conquering America, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt could not be ſerious when he queſtioned the power of Great-Britain in this reſpect; ſo far from the inferiority of numbers being any obſtruction to the ſucceſs of the Engliſh troops, the contrary was the real fact; inferiority of numbers however paradoxial it might ſeem, would accelerate ſucceſs; there was a prodigious difference between diſciplined troops and a multitudinous rabble; if matters ſhould be puſhed to extremity, the noble Lord for his part would wiſh that *one hundred thouſand* Americans ſhould take the field, in preference to *twenty thouſand*; the reaſon was this: Troops muſt have ſubſiſtence, the greater number of troops therefore, the greater will be the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the country people will ſuffer greater diſtreſſes, which will ſoon lead them to ſeek that protection from a legal government, which they fail to experience from anarchy and civil diſcord; thus the Americans would conquer themſelves by eating up their country.

But was this not likely to be the caſe, the noble Lord had no ſort of opinion of the bravery of the Americans; he thought them mere bluſterers, who felt bold only in proportion as danger was at a diſtance, and when it approached would lay down their arms, or broom-ſticks, and run away. At the ſiege of Louiſburgh a party of theſe *brave* Americans were employed, they talked of the wondrous feats they would perform, and compared themſelves to *Romans*; but finding the place likely to make reſiſtance, theſe *Romans* very courageouſly ran away. And thus they would do on every occaſion if real danger approached, when at a diſtance they would bluſter, reſolve, write, proteſt, and look big.

With reſpect to *taxation*, the learned Lord who ſpoke laſt had cavilled at the perſon, who thought "*Taxation* no tyranny." Lord Sandwich confeſſed he thought it no tyranny; "For if it was tyranny, the *Engliſh* were the moſt tyrannized over of any people under heaven, for they were the moſt heavily taxed."

Lord Shelburne combated the bill thus. If it was meant as a bill to regulate the fiſhery, Parliamentary aid was totally unneceſſary, the official powers annexed to the admiralty department were quite ſufficient; if the bill was not meant as a commercial regulation, it was foreign to the purpoſe to talk of the advantages that would accrue to the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery. Whenever the regulations of this or any other branch of commerce ſhould come before that Houſe, there was no doubt but that attention would be paid which the magnitude of the object required; but the noble Lord recollected a writer, who compared the intricate mazes and meanderings of commerce to the multiplicity of almoſt imperceptible *fibres* with which the body of man abounded. The circuitous courſe of trade it was impoſſible to trace through the ſeveral channels, it eluded the ken of the human intellect, as the finer fibres of the body defeated the explorations of the human ſight; it required therefore the moſt accurate attention to obtain even a ſuperficial knowledge of the one, the moſt diligent inſpection to be tolerably converſant in the other.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed advantages derivable from the Britiſh fiſhery, the noble Lord was not inclinable to atribute thoſe advantages ſo much to the fiſhery, conſidered as a branch of commerce in the abſtract, as to certain practices adopted by the perſons concerned in the fiſhery, with which Sir *Hugh Palliſer* was intimately acquainted, though it would have been highly indelicate to have preſſed him on the ſubject.

The noble Earl paid the higheſt compliments to Sir Hugh Palliſer, both as a commander and a moſt ſkilful negociator; in the latter capacity the noble Earl had tried him, during the time he had the honour to bear a part in the adminiſtration of this country. Sir Hugh had foiled de Guerchy in ſo many points, that the Frenchman had deſcribed him to be "*dur comme mi Lord Cha'ham.*"

The noble Earl expreſſed his ſurprize that ſo much attention ſhould now be paid to the Newfoundland fiſhery. Was it a greater object than at the time of paſſing the Canada bill? For by that bill the territories of Newfoundland were infringed, yet ſuch infringement was not urged as the leaſt objection to that bill. That the Newfoundland fiſhery merited the attention of government was certain, for it was an object on which the councils in King William's time employed their attention; and even ſo early as Charles the Second, the meaſures of that Prince were execrated, becauſe they were fraught with ſuch pernicious policy, as to permit the French to ſhare in the Newfoundland fiſhery. The regulations, therefore, of this fiſhery being in the Admiralty department, the preſent act was ſuperfluous; but if it was deſigned to coerce the Americans, time would diſcover whether the tide of popularity ran againſt the favourers or oppoſers of that, and other acts of a ſimilar complexion.

Lord Suffolk, in favour of the bill, ſaid, it was not meant entirely to deprive the New-Englanders of their fiſhery; for the faith of Parliament would be pledged to reſtore the fiſhery the inſtant it ſhould appear that the Americans had returned to their obedience.

Lord Radnor declared he never yet had been able to make up his mind on the affairs of America, ſo as to give his vote on either ſide of the queſtion; but what had fell from the laſt noble Lord had determined him to give his voice *againſt* the bill. For if the Newfoundland fiſhery was a moſt valuable branch of commerce to *this* nation, he could not be perſuaded to pledge his faith as a Lord of Parliament, for the ſurrender of that trade to the Americans.

The Duke of Grafton, in reply to what fell from Lord Camden, ſaid, it could not be expected that Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, as it ſtruck at the repeal of no leſs than *nine* acts of Parliament, ſome of which were money bills. His Grace avowed himſelf the ſame ſtrenuous friend of America, however appearances might be againſt him. He wiſhed to ſee the period when the taxation of America would be diſpenſed with, as an amplitude of taxes was included in their purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

Lord Abingdon ſaid that reaſon, juſtice, conſcience, principle and inſtinct, all prompted him to pronounce the bill a moſt infernal and diabolic meaſure. How the Right Rev. Bench reconciled it to their conſciences, he was unable to conceive; for his part he put his truſt in the Almighty, and though he knew all he could ſay would avail nothing againſt a miniſterial majority, yet he cautioned the Lords againſt injuſtice, as in the judicial viſitation of providence it generally fell heavy on the heads of thoſe who planned iniquity.

This cloſed the debate, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood thus, for the bill, 104; againſt the bill, 29.

PROTEST.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, 21° Martii, 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American Reſtraining Fiſhery Bill, and for the Lords to be ſummoned, the ſame was accordingly read the third time; and ſeveral amendments being made thereto, it was moved, "that the Bill, with the amendments do paſs?" Which being objected to, after debate, the queſtion was put thereon; it was reſolved in the affirmative.

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Diſſentient,

BECAUSE the attempt to coerce by *famine* the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous provinces, is without example in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions, to which Parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an *unwiſe* plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination againſt our commerce in New-England, and the other colonies, but we know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is *univerſal*, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe many are admitted to be innocent, and ſeveral are alledged by Miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

Secondly, BECAUSE the Engliſh Merchants are puniſhed without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce: Without their fiſhery that is impoſſible. The Merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the ſteps which are ſaid to be taken in their favor. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or ſacrificed to the *projects* of thoſe, who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their ineffiacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

Thirdly, BECAUSE the People of New-England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of Providence on their own coaſt, are ſpecially entitled to the fiſhery by their *Charters*, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters we think (notwithſtanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The Bill therefore not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeems equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, BECAUSE we conceive, that the attempt which has been made to BRIBE the nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the ſpoils of the New-England Fiſhery, worth upwards of 300,000l. a year, to be a ſcheme full of weakneſs and indecency;—of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt,—weak, becauſe it ſuppoſes that whatever is taken from the Colonies is of courſe to be transferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of Juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great-Britain the advantages of ſituation, which New-England poſſeſſes for fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruin of thoſe, who, deluded by avarice, have CHOSEN, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffic.

Fifthly, BECAUSE we do not apprehend, that the topic ſo much inſiſted upon by a Lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely, the COWARDICE of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, to have any weight itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this Houſe. We do not think it true, that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree improper to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people, againſt whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to CALL for reſiſtance, and to PROVOKE rebellion by the moſt powerful of all motives, which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

Sixthly, BECAUSE the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the WILL of the Governors and majority of the Council in ſome of the provinces; upon their mere arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtom-houſe officers; a power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow creatures to be STARVED, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch TYRANNY, OPPRESSION and ABSURDITY, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly, BECAUSE the Bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only, upon a ſuppoſition that the colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors, by their Aſſociation not to import goods from Great-Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that Aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this Bill is not to be taken off till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great-Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by Parliament, not excepting thoſe upon Tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the NEW Council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the laſt mentioned province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new Charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the Port Bill, before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the Colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the SLAVES, inſtead of the SUBJECTS of Great-Britain, this Bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the Provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a CIVIL WAR, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the Colonies from the Mother Country, will too naturally be the conſequence of this Bill, in reſpect of which, as well as for the other reaſons hereby aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

ABINGDON,	DEVONSHIRE,
STANHOPE,	CAMDEN,
RICHMOND,	CHOLMONDELEY,
ROCKINGHAM,	ABERGAVENNY,
PONSONBY,	WYCOMBE,
MANCHESTER,	TORRINGTON,
CRAVEN,	EFFINGHAM,
LEINSTER,	FITZWILLIAM.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

At a meeting of the New-Jerſey Provincial Committee of Correſpondence (appointed by the Provincial Congreſs) at the city of New-Brunſwick, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of May, Anno Domini 1775, agreeable to ſummons of HENDRICK FISHER, Eſq; Chairman.

PRESENT, *Hendrick Fiſher, Samuel Tucker, Joſeph Borden, Joſeph Riggs, Iſaac Pearſon, John Chetwood, Lewis Ogden, Iſaac Ogden, Abraham Hunt,* and *Elias Boudenott,* Eſquires.

THE Committee having ſeriouſly taken into conſideration, as well the preſent alarming and very extraordinary conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry, for carrying into execution ſundry acts of Parliament, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, and other unconſtitutional meaſures therein mentioned; as alſo the ſeveral acts of hoſtility that have been actually commenced for this purpoſe, by the regular forces under General Gage, againſt our brethren of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and not knowing how ſoon this province may be in a ſtate of confuſion and diſorder, if there are not ſome effectual meaſures ſpeedily taken to prevent the ſame—This Committee are unanimouſly of opinion, and do hereby adviſe and direct, that the Chairman do immediately call a Provincial Congreſs to meet at Trenton, on Tueſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, in order to conſider of and determine ſuch matters as may then and there come before them, and the ſeveral counties are hereby deſired to nominate and appoint their reſpective deputies for the ſame, as ſpeedily as may be, with full and ample powers for ſuch purpoſes, as may be thought neceſſary for the peculiar exigencies of this province.

The Committee do alſo direct their Chairman to forward true copies of the above minute, to the ſeveral county Committees of this province, without delay.

HENDRICK FISHER, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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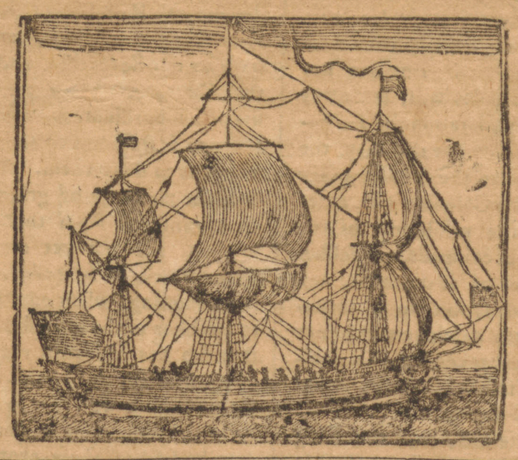
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, May 15, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb.	*oz.*	*Midd. do. lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye do. lb.*	*oz.*
1d.loaf is 0	7½	1d.loaf is 0	8½	1d.loaf is 0	11
2d.ditto, 0	14¾	2d.ditto, 1	¾	2d.ditto, 1	6¼
4d.ditto, 1	13½	4d.ditto, 2	1½	4d.ditto, 2	12½
8d.ditto, 3	11	8d.ditto, 4	3	8d.ditto, 5	9
12d.ditto, 5	8½	12d.ditto, 6	4½	12d.ditto, 8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of May inst, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Mushett, on the five mile round, all the estate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain elegant brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, containing 12 and a half acres and 30 perches, situate on the westerly side of Passyunk road, nearly opposite Turner's lane; bounded by ground of Jonathan Shoemaker, John Lownes, and others; late the property of the said James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 29th day of May inst. on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, ball alley and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground therunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris, and others; subject to a groundrent of 6*l.* currency, per annum; late the estate of James Brown; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Nevill, the sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, all the estate, right, title, interest, the possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain messuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Second-street continued beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about sixteen feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; subject to a groundrent of 5*l.* 12*s.* currency, per annum; late the property of the said Maag; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

IRISH LINENS,

Of various prices, to be SOLD on reasonable terms for cash, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets.

May, 15th, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white servant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an English convict, came in the country last winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a soldier under the king of Prussia last war, is given to liquor, upwards of six feet high, brown hair, round face, fresh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occasions it to be stiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old castor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German serge jacket, mended with black linsey, brown role shirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarse white yarn stockings, and old country made shoes with strings.

SOLOMON, a *Negro*, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good English.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role shirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn stockings, and old country made shoes.————It is supposed they will make for Boston to the soldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their irons off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their master, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcastle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July last, and got in goal in Somerset county, Maryland, and was brought home in November last; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle size, somewhat upon the yellow, has some marks upon one of his cheeks like the small pox, has lost part of the side of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look sharper than the other.

Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and secures them in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have *Twenty Shillings*; if above ten miles, *Forty Shillings*; if above forty miles, *Three Pounds*; if sixty miles, *Five Pounds*; if two hundred miles, *Ten Pounds*, if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY, *sen.*
THOMAS COCKEY, *jun.*

FOR CASH.

Now selling very cheap, by private SALE, at

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

COARSE and fine Irish linens, sheetings, cotton Hollands, bed furniture, furniture checks, velvets, velverets, Turkey stripes, 4 and 4 and a half pound pins, silk ferrits, coat and worsted bindings, rattinets, shalloons, callimancoes, camblets, tammies, durants, worsted damasks, broadcloths, cassimers, kid gloves, Damascus, lorettos, mozeens, chintzes, silk laces, worsted breeches pieces, Barcelona handkerchiefs, gold and silver laced hats, lath nails, window glass, Spanish brown ground in oil, indigo, &c. &c.

N. B. GOODS for public sale are received and sold at said store as usual.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, is now determined to sell off his large assortment of GOODS, at the very lowest rates for cash; some of which are,

SUPERFINE, second and low priced broadcloths, with trimmings suitable; double milled crabs, wiltons, brown German serge, coatings, naps, bearskins, baizes, scarlet and red flannel, milled swanskin, green rugs and blankets, Scotch carpeting, russels, callimancoes, damasks, durants, tammies, moreen, taboret, bird-eye stuffs, Mecklenburghs, camblets and camblettees, Scotch plaid, silk and worsted stuffs for womens gowns, velverets, royal ribs, white German cord, jeans, fustians, sattinets, black jeanet and lasting, silk striped Damascus, Bengal stripes, Bengals and seersucker, black paduasoy, taffaties, sattins, peelongs Mantuas, Persians and sarsanets; handkerchiefs of all sorts, muslins, cambricks, long and clear lawns and kentings; a neat assortment of chintzes, cottons, calicoes and stamped linens; bed curtain pieces, Irish linens, Russia sheetings, oznabrigs; brown, white and striped tickens; dowlas, table cloths, best cotton checks, linen ditto, fine striped cotton Hollands, and striped linens; an assortment of hosiery, viz. mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, silk and worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose; mens thread and worsted gloves; womens worsted, thread, cotton and silk mitts; mens, womens, boys and girls leather gloves; womens ditto mitts; black and cloth coloured 4 thread worsted and silk breeches patterns; cane, bone and fine ivory mounted fans; together with several articles of hard ware, books and stationary, &c. which are too tedious to mention. Likewise a large assortment of china, glass, Queen's ware, and delph, plain purple and blue and white chimney tiles.—At the same place may be had, American black lead crucibles, and starch by the keg.

N. B. All persons indebted to him by bond or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent disagreeable measures being pursued.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1775.

AS GEORGE FULLERTON intends in a few days to go to the West-Indies, he desires all persons who have any demands against him to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted; and also requests all those who are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, immediately to pay off their balances to JAMES BLAIR, who is fully authorised and impowered by him, to transact his business in his absence, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

ALL persons indebted to FRANCIS MURRAY, of Newtown, by bond, note or book debt, are earnestly requested to settle and pay off their respective debts before the first day of July next, as he is desirous to settle his affairs before trade with Great-Britain opens again; those who do not comply with this notice may depend on having their accounts put into an Attorney's hands to be recovered.——He has now on hand, a general assortment of Dry Goods and West-India Goods, which he will sell very low for ready money.

Christiana Bridge, May 13, 1775.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ROGERS, of the town of Baltimore, Hatter, offered a reward of Twenty Shillings for the apprehending JAMES MUSGROVE, of said town, Painter; the Public are desired to observe that said JAMES MUSGROVE is apprehended by THOMAS MUSGROVE, at Christiana Bridge, who will, in the space of three weeks from the date hereof, produce the said James, provided said Rogers can shew where he is jointly bail for James Musgrove. But to shew the injustice of Rogers's advertisement, he has the said James's promissary note for a certain sum payable to himself, for which he will be proceeded against as the law directs.

May 8, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann county, Maryland, a convict servant man, named LEWIS SETH, of a middle age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair curled; had on and took with him, a nankeen coat, waistcoat and breeches, a striped linen jacket, and old leather breeches; also an old white kersey over jacket, and a pale blue under jacket and breeches, blue and white milled stockings, old shoes with one brass and one steel shoe buckle, and a castor hat cut in the fashion. It is supposed there is another in company with him, and it is probable they may change their cloaths. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by CHARLES COOK.

Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia, April 1, 1775.

WAS committed to gaol, two Scotch men, taken up in consequence of an advertisement of James Morgan's, living in Durham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; one passes by the name of DANIEL MUNROW, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, thick made, pitted with the small pox, of a dark complexion, short black hair, speaks broad, and has a remarkable stiff walk; he is a carpenter by trade, and understands sawing with the whip-saw; he had on an old felt hat, striped silk handkerchief, old bearskin coat, black velvet waistcoat, old buckskin breeches, country spun shirt, mixed blue and white stockings, good shoes, and silver plated buckles. The other passes by the name of JOHN LATTIMORE, professes the cabinet-making business; he is 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, walks straight and has a sharp look, of a brown complexion, brown hair tied behind, and pitted with the small pox; he had on an old felt hat, striped silk handkerchief, light coloured country cloth coat lined with striped lincey, striped waistcoat, country spun shirt, snuff coloured velvet breeches, mixed black and white stockings, good shoes, and silver plated buckles. They say they came from Juniata, in Cumberland county. Their masters are desired to take them out and pay expences to WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.

WANTED,

As a clerk in a store,

A PERSON of a known good character, and something acquainted with business.

A NEGRO WENCH to be sold, fit for the country. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To all GENTLEMEN who shave themselves, or would keep their pen knives or cases of instruments in the best of order.

The Philadelphia RAZOR STROPS,

MADE and sold by DANIEL CAMPELL, Writing Master and Accomptant, near Dock Bridge in Second-street, which are of such property and duration, as to serve all the purposes of strop, hone, oil and grinding for many years, are insured in the printed directions on each, are also well known to many in the West-Indies and these Northern Colonies, and be particularly recommended by many of the most eminent gentlemen in this city and province.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Germantown, on the 12th instant, (May) two stray COWS, the one black, with a white face, the other a dark brown, with a white face. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again.

JACOB KEYSER.

DOCTOR YELDALL,

Has for Sale, at his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors from the *Bank* Meeting-House in Front-street;

MOST kinds of Medicines, both chemical and galenical: Likewise most patent medicines now in use, which may be depended on to be genuine; together with the Doctor's Family Medicines, which are well known in most parts of the continent, and where any person in the country, may, by sending an account of their disorder, either in writing or otherwise, have advice and medicines as the nature of their complaint may require.—Those that live in the city may be waited on at their houses, and due attendance given through the cure of their disorder, on the most moderate terms. Advice is given *gratis*, to all who chuse to apply; and none will be undertaken but where there is a probability of success.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I Mary Irons, of Queen's county, Maryland, was afflicted with blindness for many years; I applied to several, but could obtain no relief until I applied to Doctor YELDALL, who brought me to the sight of one eye in a minute's time, by taking off the film: As witness my hand,

MARY IRONS.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I John Musgrove, was afflicted for a long time with a violent cough, spitting and fever, so that I could scarce stand or walk; I applied to several but to no purpose, until I applied to Doctor YELDALL'S PUBLIC MEDICINES, which, in a short time, restored me to perfect health: As witness my hand, JOHN MUSGROVE,

(near Marcus Hook.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I Alexander Martin, of King's-woods county, New-Jersey, was afflicted with a consumptive disorder for upwards of three years; I applied to every man of skill that I could, but to no purpose; and when my money and strength were gone, they desired I might go to the hospital at Philadelphia, where I continued upwards of three months, went through a course of mercury, and tried many other things in vain, and at length was discharged.—I then applied to Doctor YELDALL, who, in a short time, recovered me to my perfect health.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I John Dunbar, of the city of Philadelphia, had a daughter with the deformity of a Hare-lip; I had it cut by a surgeon, but it broke open; I had it cut again and it broke open again; I then applied to Doctor YELDALL, who, to my satisfaction, did the operation in one minute, by the watch, and compleated the cure in four days.

JOHN DUNBAR.

None need dispair, having the above mentioned deformity, for let them be ever so large or frightful, or have been cut ever so often before, they will be done in one minute, and the cure compleated in four days, or nothing will be required.

*** Poor people may have them done GRATIS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Christiana Bridge, New-Castle County, on the 23d of April last, an apprentice lad, named GEORGE GRAY, by trade a hatter, 18 or 19 years of age, has two years to serve, about five feet six inches high, has a down look, yellow complexion, with a scar down his nose, very talkative and conceited of his own abilities: Had on when he went away, an olive coloured fustian coat, red vest, nankeen breeches, thread stockings, fashionable shoes, and a pair of very gay carved silver buckles. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOEL LEWIS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said apprentice at their peril.

May 8th, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Elk Ferry, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro man, named CUFF, who has for a considerable time rowed in the ferry boat at said ferry. He is about five feet three or four inches high, very strait, has thick lips, with the letter R marked on his right cheek, he is pretty smart and talks a little in the Negro dialect. He had on when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, oznabrigs shirt, old stockings and no shoes. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS SAVIN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on Sunday night the 14th instant (May) a bay GELDING, seven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder with W. somewhat dim, trots, paces and gallops, shod before, his mane and tail black, and his mane trimmed on the near side. Whoever takes up the thief and horse, so that the thief may be brought to justice and the horse may be had again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by ISAAC GIBBS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Adam Good's shed in Tawny-Town, Frederick County, Maryland, the twenty-ninth day of October last, at night, A YELLOW BAY GELDING, about nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, somewhat thick on the witherlock, occasioned by the fistula, paces and trots, his left hind foot white, no brand nor ear mark, had on a half worn saddle, and a pair of saddle bags, an old blue great coat. Whosoever takes up the said GELDING, and brings him to Adam Good, in Tawny-Town, or to Abraham Myer, in New Coshahoppa in Philadelphia County, or to Leonard Keller, in Reems-Town, sixteen miles from Lancaster, shall have the above REWARD, and no questions asked, paid by either of the above named men, or the subscriber in Coshahoppa. JACOB GREATHER.

May 15th, 1775.

STOLEN last Saturday night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West Fallowfield Township, Chester County, near ELLIS PUSEY'S mill, a blackish brown mare, about eight years old this grass, mealy mouthed and very low before, both paces and trots at a slow rate, her footlocks trimmed some time in the Winter, and hurt with the collar on each side of her shoulder, her mane being turned to the wrong side, it was trimmed some time ago to make it lay to the right side, shod all round, about fifteen hands high. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the owner again, shall have, if ten miles from home TEN SHILLINGS, if twenty miles, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if at a farther distance, THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare, and THREE POUNDS for the thief, paid by me

WILLIAM REED.

N. B. There was left in the field of the subscriber, the same night, supposed by the thief, a grey horse, shod all round, steel toed before, but wore smooth, his mane being well trimmed, about four or five years old this grass, supposed to be a hackney horse, the owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Harford County, Maryland, March 21, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday night last, two Irish servant men, one of them named PATRICK TWOMEY, about eighteen years old, five feet five or six inches high, with short light hair; had on when he went away, a light grey coat with a red flannel cape, and trimmed with metal buttons, jacket and breeches of the same, with the same buttons, a light grey bearskin surtout with a red flannel cape, two white dowlas shirts, yarn and thread stockings, and good shoes tied with strings. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, about five feet four inches high, well set, a down look; had on a light coloured fearnought jacket, white kersey breeches, old oznabrig shirt, white knit yarn stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and a small felt hat: They took with them many cloaths unknown, and it is likely they will change their dress and names, as they are artful chaps. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if ten miles from home, if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above Reward for each, paid by

JAMES GILES.
NATHAN GALLION.

NEW-JERSEY, *May* 16, 1775.

SPEECH *of his* Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſquire, *Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* New-Jerſey, *and territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame*, &c.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the ſaid Province, convened at* Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE ſole occaſion of my calling you together at this time, is to lay before you a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, wiſely and humanely calculated to open a door for the reſtoration of that harmony between Great-Britain and her American colonies, on which their mutual welfare and happineſs ſo greatly depend.

This reſolution having already appeared in the public papers, and a great variety of interpretations put upon it, moſtly according to the different views and diſpoſitions by which men are actuated, and ſcarcely any having ſeen it in it's proper light, I think I cannot, at this critical juncture, better anſwer the gracious purpoſes of his Majeſty, nor do my country more eſſential ſervice, than to lay before you as full an explanation of the occaſion, purport, and intent of it as is in my power. By this means, you, and the good people you repreſent, will be enabled to judge for yourſelves, how far you ought or ought not to acquieſce with the plan it contains, and what ſteps it will be prudent for you to take on this very important occaſion.

You will ſee in the King's anſwer to the joint Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament on the 7th of February, how much attention his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to give to the aſſurance held out in that addreſs, of the readineſs of parliament to afford every juſt and reaſonable indulgence to the Colonies, whenever they ſhould make a proper application on the ground of any real grievance they might have to complain of.—This addreſs was accordingly ſoon after followed by the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons now laid before you. A circumſtance which afforded his Majeſty great ſatisfaction as it gave room to hope for a happy effect, and would, at all events, ever remain an evidence of their juſtice and moderation, and manifeſt the temper which has accompanied their deliberations upon that queſtion, which has been the ſource of ſo much diſquiet to the King's ſubjects in America.

His Majeſty, ardently wiſhing to ſee a reconciliation of the unhappy differences by every means through which it may be obtained without prejudice to the juſt authority of parliament, which his Majeſty will never ſuffer to be violated, has approved the reſolution of his faithful Commons, and has commanded it to be tranſmitted to the Governors of his Colonies, not doubting, that this happy diſpoſition, to comply with every juſt and reaſonable wiſh of the King's ſubjects in America, will meet with ſuch a return of duty and affection on their part, as will lead to a happy iſſue of the preſent diſpute, and to a re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility on thoſe grounds of equity, juſtice and moderation which this reſolution holds forth.

What has given the King the greater ſatisfaction in this reſolution, and the greater confidence in the good effects of it, is his having ſeen that, amidſt all the intemperance into which a people, jealous of their Liberties, have been unfortunately miſled, they have nevertheleſs avowed the *juſtice*, the *equity*, and the *propriety* of ſubjects of the ſame ſtate, contributing, according to their *abilities* and *ſituation*, to the *public burdens*, and this reſolution it is thought holds no propoſition beyond that.

It would probably be deemed unjuſt to ſuppoſe, that any of the King's ſubjects in the Colonies can have ſo far forgot the benefits they have received from the parent ſtate, as not to acknowledge that it is to her ſupport, held forth at the expence of her blood and treaſure, that they principally owe that ſecurity which hath raiſed them to their preſent ſtate of opulence and importance. In this ſituation, therefore, juſtice requires that they ſhould, in return, contribute according to their reſpective abilities to the *common defence*; and their own welfare and intereſt demand that their *civil eſtabliſhment* ſhould be ſupported with a becoming dignity.

It has been the care, and it is the firm determination of parliament, to ſee that both theſe ends are anſwered, and their wiſdom and moderation have ſuggeſted the propriety of leaving to each Colony to judge of the *ways* and *means* of making due proviſion for theſe purpoſes, reſerving to themſelves a diſcretionary power of approving or diſapproving what ſhall be offered.

The reſolution neither points out what the *civil eſtabliſhment* ſhould be, nor demands any *ſpecific ſum* in aid of the *public burdens*. In both theſe reſpects, it leaves full ſcope for that juſtice and liberality which may be expected from Colonies, that, under all their prejudices, have never been wanting in expreſſions of an affectionate attachment to the Mother Country, and a zealous regard for the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, and therefore the King truſts that the proviſion they will engage to make for the ſupport of *civil government*, will be adequate to the rank and ſtation of every neceſſary officer, and that the ſum to be given in contribution to the *common defence*, will be offered on ſuch terms, and propoſed in ſuch a way, as to *increaſe* or *diminiſh* according as the public burdens of Great-Britain are from time to time *augmented* or *reduced*, in ſo far as thoſe burdens conſiſt of taxes and duties which are NOT a ſecurity for the *national debt*.

By ſuch a mode of contribution, the Colonies will have full ſecurity that they can never be required to tax themſelves without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects in Great-Britain *in a far greater proportion*, and it may be relied upon that any propoſition of this nature made by any of the Colonies, and accompanied with ſuch a ſtate of their faculties and ability as may evince the *equity* of the propoſal, will be received with *every poſſible* INDULGENCE; provided it be at the ſame time unaccompanied with any *declarations*, and unmixed with any *claims* which will make it impoſſible for the King, conſiſtently with his own dignity, or for parliament, conſiſtently with their conſtitutional rights, to receive it. But it is not ſuppoſed that any of the Colonies will, after this example of the temper and moderation of Parliament, adopt ſuch a conduct; on the contrary, the pleaſing hope is cheriſhed that the public peace will be reſtored, and that the Colonies will enter into the conſideration of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons with that calmneſs and deliberation which the importance of it demands, and with that good will and inclination, to a reconciliation which are due to the candour and juſtice with which parliament has taken up this buſineſs, and at once declared to the Colonies what will be ultimately expected from them.

It has been already obſerved, that the King entirely approves the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, and I have his Majeſty's commands to ſay, that a compliance therewith by the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey will be moſt graciouſly conſidered by his Majeſty, not only as a teſtimony of their reverence for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of their duty and attachment to their Sovereign, who has no object nearer to his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions. At the ſame time I muſt tell you, his Majeſty conſiders himſelf as bound by every tie to exert thoſe means the conſtitution has placed in his hands, for preſerving that conſtitution entire, and to reſiſt with firmneſs every attempt to violate the rights of parliament, to diſtreſs and obſtruct the lawful commerce of his ſubjects, or to encourage in the Colonies ideas of independence inconſiſtent with their connection with Great-Britain.

Here, Gentlemen, you have a full and candid ſtate of the diſpoſition and expectations of his Majeſty and the Parliament. They require nothing of America but what the Colonies have repeatedly profeſſed themſelves ready and willing to perform. A late Aſſembly of this province in their petition to the King in 1766, expreſs themſelves thus, "As no danger can approach Britain without giving us the moſt ſenſible alarm; ſo your Majeſty may be aſſured, that with filial duty we ſhall ever be ready to afford all the aſſiſtance in our power, and ſtand or fall with that kingdom, from which we boaſt our deſcent, and to which we are attached by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty, gratitude and affection." And, in a ſubſequent petition, they ſay, "*Very far* it is from our intentions to deny our *ſubordination* to that auguſt body (the Parliament) or our *dependance* on the kingdom of Great-Britain: In theſe connexions, and in the ſettlement of our liberties, under the auſpicious influence of your Royal Houſe, we know our happineſs conſiſts; and therefore to confirm thoſe connexions, and to ſtrengthen this ſettlement, is at once our intereſt, duty and delight."

Similar declarations have been repeatedly made in other Colonies. The following vote was paſſed in the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania many years ago, to wit, "The Houſe taking into conſideration "the *many taxes* their fellow ſubjects in Great-"Britain are obliged to pay towards ſupporting "the dignity of the Crown, and defraying the "*neceſſary* and *contingent charges* of Government, "and *willing* to demonſtrate the fidelity, loyalty, "and affection of the inhabitants of this province, "to our gracious Sovereign, by *bearing a ſhare* "*of the burden of our fellow ſubjects, proportionable* "*to our circumſtances*, do therefore, cheerfully "and unanimouſly reſolve, That *three thouſand* "*Pounds* be paid for the uſe of the King, his "heirs and ſucceſſors, to be applied to ſuch uſes "as he, in his royal wiſdom, ſhall think fit to "direct and appoint." And the ſaid 3000 pounds was afterwards paid into his Majeſty's exchequer by the Agent of the province accordingly.

Nor can I avoid mentioning what was done in the Convention of Committees from every County in Pennſylvania, who met in July laſt for the expreſs purpoſe of giving inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly on this very ſubject. Several of theſe inſtructions manifeſt ſuch a candor and liberality of ſentiment, ſuch juſt ideas of the importance of our connexion with Great-Britain, and point out ſo rational a method to be purſued for obtaining redreſs for the ſuppoſed grievances (previous to any attempts to diſtreſs the trade of that kingdom) that it is greatly to be regretted that the conduct of America, in a matter of ſuch vaſt importance to its future welfare, had not been regulated by the principles and advice they ſuggeſted. In thoſe inſtructions, ſpeaking of the powers Parliament had claimed and lately exerciſed, the Convention ſay, "We are thoroughly convinced they will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſentions to our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, unleſs *ſome expedients* can be adopted to render her *ſecure* of receiving from us every emolument that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our lives, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce. Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, ariſing from theſe diſſentions, will moſt probably fall on us and our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided; and the meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers." Then, after enumerating the particular Acts of Parliament which they conſider as grievances, and deſire to have repealed, they add, "In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the Colonies to engage their obedience to the Acts of Parliament, commonly called the Acts of navigation, and to every other Act of Parliament declared to have force, at this time, in theſe Colonies, other than thoſe above mentioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by Acts of the ſeveral Aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from our Mother Country in aboliſhing the *courts of wards and liveries, tenures in capite, and by Knight's ſervice and purveyance*, it will be reaſonable for the Colonies, in caſe of obtaining the terms beforementioned, to *ſettle a certain annual revenue* on his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, *ſubject to the controul of Parliament*, and to ſatisfy all damages done to the Eaſt-India Company. This our idea of ſettling a revenue, ariſes from a ſenſe of duty to our Sovereign, and of eſteem for our Mother Country. We *know* and *have felt* the benefits of a ſubordinate connexion with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them, nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the pleaſures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her *circumſtances* with *tender concern*. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our abilities; inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us recompences for our overſtrained exertions: And we now think we *ought to contribute more than we do* to the alleviation of her burthens. Whatever may be ſaid of theſe propoſals on either ſide of the Atlantic, this is not a time either for *timidity* or *raſhneſs*. We perfectly know that the great cauſe now agitated is to be conducted to a happy concluſion, only by that well tempered compoſition of counſels, which firmneſs, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, reſpect to our parent ſtate, and affection to our native country, united muſt form."—"In caſe of war, or in any emergency of diſtreſs, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power. And we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch occaſions, if *we* or *our poſterity*, ſhall *refuſe*, *neglect* or *decline* thus to *contribute*, it will be a mean and manifeſt violation of a *plain duty*, and a weak and wicked deſertion of the true intereſts of this province, which ever have been, and muſt be, bound up in the proſperity of our Mother Country. Our union, founded on *mutual compacts* and *mutual benefits*, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm than an union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed rights and retorted injuries." I could quote ſeveral more paſſages from theſe inſtructions which are expreſſive of the ſame honeſt and generous ſentiments with regard to Great-Britain, but I ſhall only make one more extract, and that reſpecting the *mode* which they recommended to be purſued for the redreſs of grievances, viz. "But other conſiderations have weight with us. We wiſh every mark of reſpect to be paid to his Majeſty's Adminiſtration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow ſubjects at home. The interruption of our commerce muſt greatly diſtreſs great numbers of them. This we *earneſtly deſire to avoid*. We therefore *requeſt*, that the Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves at the Congreſs, to induce the members of it to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances, and a decent, yet firm claim of redreſs, and to *wait the event* before any *other ſtep* is taken. It is our opinion that perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this ſtate and claim at the Court of Great-Britain." After mentioning their confidence in the intended General Congreſs, and their reſolution to abide by their determinations for the ſake of unanimity, they declare that it is with a ſtrong *hope* and *truſt* that they will not *draw this province* into any meaſure judged by us, who muſt be better acquainted with its ſtate than ſtrangers, *highly inexpedient*. Of *this kind*, we *know* any other ſtoppage of trade, but of that with Great-Britain will be. Even *this ſtep* we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the Congreſs before the *other mode* above pointed out is tried.

Happy would it have been at this day, in all probability, if ſome ſuch healing meaſures had been purſued. Some plan of union, or propoſal of "a mutual compact" for "mutual benefit" was the grand object which every honeſt man in the Colonies had at heart. An imperfect one (if not too glaringly ſo) was better than none, as it would, if it had anſwered no other purpoſe, have laid a foundation for negotiation and treaty. It has been lately obſerved in Parliament, "That it does not appear the Colonies were ſeriouſly inclined to come into any reaſonable terms of accommodation, as nobody was authoriſed to make any propoſals to that effect."

However, it can be of little avail now to animadvert upon paſt tranſactions. Who has been moſt in the right or moſt in the wrong can never be ſatisfactorily decided. Many things will ever happen, in the courſe of a long continued diſpute, which good men of both parties muſt reflect on with pain, and wiſh to have buried in oblivion. In the preſent ſituation of affairs we ſhould only look forward, and endeavour to fall on ſome expedient that may avert the impending danger. To effect this deſirable purpoſe a plan is now formed, and recommended to you by his Majeſty, containing terms greatly correſponding with the avowed ſentiments of many of the Colonies, and which, I think, can only want to be rightly underſtood in order to be generally adopted. It does not require from the people of this country any formal acknowledgment of the right of taxation in the Parliament. It waves all diſpute on that head, and ſuſpends the exerciſe of it forever, if ſo long the Colonies ſhall perform their part of the compact. It does not even require, as a preliminary, that the non-importation and non-exportation agreements ſhall be aboliſhed. It comes before you in the old accuſtomed manner, by way of requiſition, being approved and adopted by the King, who has directed his ſeveral Governors to ſignify to the reſpective aſſemblies his deſire that they ſhould grant ſuch aids for the common defence, and the ſupport of government within the Colonies, as ſhall appear to them juſt and equitable, and proportionate to their abilities. His Majeſty and the Parliament, 'tis true, are to judge whether the aids which each colony may offer are worth acceptance, or adequate to their reſpective abilities, as they did during the courſe of the laſt war, very much to the ſatisfaction of thoſe Colonies who exerted themſelves, often making them a compenſation "according as their active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts reſpectively appeared to merit." The neceſſity of ſome ſuch Supreme Judge is evident from the very nature of the caſe, as otherwiſe ſome Colonies might not contribute their due proportion. During the laſt war, I well remember, it was ardently wiſhed by ſome of the Colonies that others, who were thought to be delinquent, might be compelled by act of Parliament to bear an equal ſhare of the public burdens. It appears by the minutes of Aſſembly, in March and April 1758, that ſome of the neighbouring Colonies thought New-Jerſey had not at that time contributed its due ſhare towards the expences of the war, and that Preſident Reading (the then commander in chief of the Colony) was of the ſame opinion. And ſince my adminiſtration, when the Aſſembly in 1764 was called upon to make proviſion for raiſing ſome troops on account of the Indian war, they declined doing it for ſome time, but "on condition of a majority of the Eaſtern Colonies, as far as to include Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ſhould come into his Majeſty's requiſition on the occaſion." But, as none of the Aſſemblies of the New-England governments thought themſelves nearly concerned, nothing was granted by them; and the whole burden of the expeditions then carried on fell upon Great-Britain and three or four of the middle Colonies; with which this Colony was diſſatisfied, and the Aſſembly complained of it in one of their addreſſes to me on the occaſion.—But what fully evinces that there is no deſign of oppreſſion or extortion in the propoſed reſervation in his Majeſty and his Parliament of the right of approving the aids which may be offered by the colonies, is, his Majeſty's gracious aſſurance that the propoſitions on this head will be received with *every poſſible* INDULGENCE.—The monies raiſed by the ſeveral Colonies as their proportion to the *common defence* is made ſubject to the diſpoſal of Parliament, as in juſtice it ought, as they furniſh the *whole* ſum which may be wanted for that neceſſary purpoſe, according to the eſtimates annually laid before them by the Crown, beſides making proviſion for the civil liſt and national debt, towards which the Colonies are not aſked to contribute. The army and navy eſtabliſhment it is well known is neceſſarily encreaſed ſince the extenſion of the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*. The whole *American* civil and military eſtabliſhment, as paid by *Great-Britain*, after the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* was, it is ſaid, only £.70,000 ſterling; but ſince the laſt peace it amounts to upwards of £.350,000. As this great additional expence was chiefly incurred on an *American* account, it cannot but be reaſonable that *America* ſhould pay ſome part of it. To remove every objection that other taxes may be raiſed upon *America*, under the colour of regulations on commerce, the produce of all ſuch duties is to be carried to the account of that province where it is to be levied.

We have now, thank Heaven, a happy opportunity of getting entirely rid of this unnatural conteſt, by only complying with what, I think, has been fully proved and acknowledged to be our indiſpenſable duty. Wherever a people enjoy protection, and the other common benefits of the ſtate, nothing can be more reaſonable than that they ſhould bear their ſhare of the common burden.

It is much to be lamented that there is ſo much truth in the obſervation, that mankind generally act not according to right, but according to preſent intereſt, and moſt according to preſent paſſion. In the preſent caſe, there are no difficulties but what may be eaſily ſurmounted, if men come together ſincerely diſpoſed to ſerve their country, unbiaſſed by any ſiniſter views or improper reſentments. This, Gentlemen, I truſt, will be found to be your diſpoſition in this moſt alarming ſituation of public affairs. Let me conjure you, however, not to come to any precipitate reſolutions reſpecting the plan of accommodation now communicated to you. I have no objection to give you any time you may think neceſſary for the due conſideration of it. It is, indeed, a concern of a more intereſting nature than ever before came under the conſideration of an *American* Aſſembly. If it is adopted, all will yet be well. If it is totally rejected, or nothing ſimilar to it propoſed, or made the baſis of a negociation, it will neceſſarily induce a belief of what has been lately ſo often mentioned in public, "that it is not a diſpute about modes of taxation—but that the *Americans* have deeper views, and mean to throw off all dependance upon *Great-Britain*, and to get rid of every controul of their legiſlature." Should ſuch ſentiments ever prevail they cannot but have the moſt fatal effects to this country. I am, however, fully convinced that the body of the people in the Colonies do not even entertain a wiſh of the kind. Rather than loſe the protection of *Great-Britain*, *America*, were it ever ſo conſtitutionally and allowedly independent, would find it for its advantage to purchaſe that protection at an expence far beyond what *Great-Britain* would ever think of requiring while we ſhow her that regard and obedience to which ſhe is juſtly entitled, and which our own intereſt and ſafety ſhould prompt us to ſhew if there were no other conſiderations.

Taxation being the principal ſource of the preſent diſorders, when that important point is once ſettled, every other ſubject of complaint which has grown out of it will, no doubt, of courſe be removed. For you may rely, Gentlemen, that notwithſtanding the many inimical and oppreſſive deſigns which the jealouſies and ſuſpicions of an incenſed people have attributed to government, yet it is evident from the whole tenor of the letters which I have had the honour to receive from the King's Miniſters, that his Majeſty and they have nothing more at heart than to have theſe unhappy differences accommodated on ſome juſt and honourable plan, which ſhall at the ſame time ſecure the liberties of the people without leſſening the neceſſary power and dignity of Parliament.

God grant that the Colonies may manifeſt the ſame laudable diſpoſition, and that a hearty reconciliation and harmony may take place of the preſent confuſion and diſſention.

WM. FRANKLIN.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER,
May 16, 1775.

NEW-YORK, *May* 18.

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Esq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Colony of New-York, and the territories thereon depending in America, &c. &c.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of ASSOCIATION for the City and County of New-York.

May it please your Honour,

IT frequently happens under every form of government, that the measures of administration excite the just jealousies of the people; and that the same measures pursued, divest them of all confidence in those in whose hands the ordinary executive powers are lodged. In such a state of things it is natural for the people to cast their eyes upon those of their fellow sufferers, on whose abilities and integrity they can rely, and to ask their advice and direction for the preservation of all that is dear and valuable to them.

That such is the frame and temper of our inhabitants you have had the fullest opportunity to know in the course of that residence with which you have lately honoured us.

This city and county, as well as the rest of the colony, have exercised the greatest patience in waiting, though in vain, for a redress of the many unconstitutional and oppressive burdens under which this whole continent has groaned for several years past. To their inexpressible grief they have found, that the most dutiful applications for redress have not only been rejected, but have been answered by reiterated violations of their rights.

You cannot therefore wonder, Sir, that at this most important crisis, when their all is at stake, and when under the authority of administration, the sword has been drawn, tho' unsuccessfully, against their brethren of Massachusetts, for asserting those invaluable rights which are the common inheritance of Britons and Americans; that the city and county of New-York have proceeded to associate in the common cause, and to the election of a Committee and Delegates in Congress to represent them in their claims, and to direct their councils and conduct for the preservation of those inestimable privileges to which the great Creator, the order of their being, as rational creatures, and our happy constitution, has given them an undoubted title.

To this important end they have unanimously invested us their Committee, with a trust which we are determined with the best of our abilities, and most faithfully, to discharge; and in the execution of which, we think it our indispensible duty to declare,

That our Constituents, while they cheerfully yield that, the legislative of the parent state may make provisions in their nature merely calculated to regulate the trade of the empire; yet they claim as their indefeasible birthright, a total exemption from all taxes, internal and external, by authority of Parliament; and from every aid to the crown, but on royal requisitions to their representatives in Assembly, constitutionally convened, and freely deliberating and determining upon every such requisition.

That they never can, nor will submit to the establishment of unconstitutional admiralty jurisdictions; but will ever regard them as engines that may be employed for the most tyrannical purposes.

That they are determined never to part with their precious and lately invaded right of trial by Peers of their vicinage, in any case whatsoever.

That they look with the utmost dread on every expedient by authority of Parliament, or otherwise, that may tend to secure from condign punishment offenders against the most essential rights of human nature, by removing them for their trial to places distant from the scene of perpetration, at the discretion of a Governor or Commander in Chief.

That they esteem, and therefore will, by every lawful means oppose the late oppressive restraints upon commerce, as subversive in their nature of the liberties of America.

That they regard the hostile blockade of the port of Boston, the attack upon the venerable charter rights of Massachusetts, the extension of the bounds of Quebec, the establishment of Popery, and arbitrary form of government in that province, and the exclusive privileges virtually given to it in the Indian trade, as so many steps of an ill judging administration, that most imminently endanger the liberty and prosperity of the whole empire.

That they view with inexpressible horror the bloody standard erected in the eastern parts of the confederated Colonies; and feel, as in their own bodies, every stroke which their brave compatriots have received from the hand of their fellow subjects, cruelly and unnaturally armed against them, by mistaken ministerial severity.

In short, that they are determined to equip themselves for maintaining with successful bravery and resolution, the unquestionable rights of Englishmen.

Permit us at the same time, Sir, to assure you, in their behalf, that though they are arming with great diligence and industry, it is not with design to oppose, but to strengthen government in the due exercise of constitutional authority. It is to be in a state of readiness to repel every lawless attack by our superiors, and to prevent the anarchy and confusion to which ministerial misconduct has evidently paved the way. It is to defend the liberties of the subject, and to enable your Honour and those in office under you, to administer the just government of this colony.

Your Honour cannot but see the sudden transition of the inhabitants of this capital, from a state of tumult, occasioned by hostilities commenced against their brethren, to tranquility and good order, as the consequence of our appointment. It is our ardent wish, Sir, that the same tranquility and good order may be permanent. We look forward, therefore, with deep concern, at the expected arrival of troops from Great-Britain. An event that will probably be attended with innumerable mischiefs. Their presence will doubtless revive the resentment of our inhabitants at the repeatedly avowed design of subjugating the Colonies by military force. Mutual jealousies may break out into reciprocal violence. Thousands will in that case, be poured in upon us from our other counties, and the neighbouring colonies, who we are well assured have resolved to prevent this city from being reduced to the present situation of Boston. Thus, instead of being a secure garrison town and place of arms, as is vainly suspected by some, the streets of New-York may be deluged with blood. Such a destructive evil, we are well assured, your Honour will do every thing in your power to avert. Permit us then, Sir, to beseech you to apply to General Gage for orders, that such troops as may arrive from Great-Britain or Ireland, do not land or encamp in this city and county; and in case of their arrival before your Honour shall receive the General's answer, solicit the commanding officer to the same purpose.

Give us leave, Sir, to conclude, by assuring you, that we are determined to improve that confidence with which the people have honoured us, in strengthening the hand of the civil magistrate in every lawful measure, calculated to promote the peace and just rule of this metropolis, and consistent with that jealous attention, which, above all things, we are bound to pay to the violated rights of America.

We are, SIR, with the greatest respect,
Your Honour's
Most obedient humble servants.

(Ordered unanimously by the Committee.)
HENRY REMSEN, Deputy Chairman.

New-York, May 11, 1775.

[*The Answer to the above Address will be in our next.*]

In CONGRESS, *at* Philadelphia, *May* 15, 1775.

THE City and County of New-York having through Delegates applied to the Congress for their advice how to conduct themselves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congress took the matter into their most serious deliberation, and came to the following resolution:

"*That it be recommended for the present to the inhabitants of New-York, that if the troops which are expected should arrive, the said colony act on the defensive, so long as may be consistent with their safety and security: That the troops may be permitted to remain in the barracks, so long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications, or take any steps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hostilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves, and their property, and repel force by force:—That the warlike stores be removed from the town:—That places of retreat, in case of necessity, be provided for the women and children of New-York; and a sufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury.*"

A true copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed, we send you the advice of the Congress, on the subject on which you requested it, and lest the advice to remove the military stores might be construed to extend to those belonging to the Crown, we think it prudent to suggest to you, that the contrary construction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not sundry circumstances not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now. We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble servants,
James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, John Alsop.

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1775.

By an express which arrived here yesterday morning from Watertown, we are informed that the Asia and another man of war sailed with 3 or 4 companies for this place on the 11th inst. This intelligence was communicated, as we are told, at the request of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts-Bay, and agrees with the account received about two weeks since, of an express being sent from here to Gen. Gage, for a military force to preserve order and good government amongst us.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

On Wednesday evening last arrived here, John Brown, Esq; from Ticonderoga, express to the General Congress, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this instant, a company of about fifty men, from Connecticut, and the western part of Massachusetts, and joined by upwards of one hundred from Bennington, *in New-York government*, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eastern side of Lake Champlain, and on the night before the 11th current, crossed the Lake, with 85 men, (not being able to obtain craft to transport the rest,) and about daybreak invested the fort, whose gate, contrary to expectation, they found shut, but the wicker open, through which, with the Indian war whoop, all that could, entered one by one, others scaling the wall on both sides of the gate, and instantly secured and disarmed the centries, and pressed into the parade, where they formed the hollow square; but immediately quitting that order, they rushed into the several barracks on three sides of the fort, and seized on the garrison, consisting of two officers, and upwards of forty privates*, whom they brought out, disarmed, put under guard, and have since sent prisoners to Hartford, in Connecticut. All this was performed in about ten minutes, without the loss of a life, or a drop of blood on our side, and but very little on that of the King's troops.

In the fort were found about thirty barrels of flour, a few barrels of pork, seventy odd chests of leaden ball, computed at three hundred tuns, about ten barrels of powder in bad condition, near two hundred pieces of ordnances of all sizes, from eighteen pounders downwards, at Ticonderoga and Crownpoint, which last place, being held only by a corporal and eight men, falls of course into our hands.

By this sudden expedition, planned by some principal persons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important pass is now in the hands of the Americans, where we trust the *wisdom* of the Grand Continental Congress, will take effectual measures to secure it, as it may be depended on that administration means to form an army in Canada, composed of British regulars, French and Indians to attack the colonies on that side.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcom Fraser, to his friends in New-England, from which appear, that Gen. Carleton has almost unlimited powers, civil and military, and has issued orders for raising a Canadian regiment, in which, Mr. Fraser observes, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the service. He likewise remarks, that all the King's European subjects are disaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phrases it, to their utter exclusion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in such a situation, that many, if not most of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

Mr. Brown also relates that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, one a head warrior of the Caughanawaga tribe, to go out with them on a hunt to the south and east of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel, and pressing the Indians farther and farther on said course, they at length arrived at Cohass, where the Indians say they were stopt and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants, (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied must be false, as no hunters used silver (bright) barrelled guns. However the Cohass people dismissed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warrior insisted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him, that it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a passage for an army to march to the assistance of the King's friends in Boston.—The Indian asked, Where they would get the army? They answered in Canada, and that the Indians in the upper castles would join them.—The Chief, on this, expressed resentment, that he, being one of the headmen of the Caughanawaga tribe, should never have been consulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown presumes the aversion of this honest fellow and his friends to their schemes, was the reason of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monsieur St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let loose the Indians on the prisoners at Fort William Henry, and one of his associates.

Oh George, what tools art thou obliged to make use of!

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esquire,
Captain General, Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his order in Council at St. James's, bearing date the 20th day of February last past, hath been graciously pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his royal approbation and allowance of two several acts of the Legislature of this province, passed in March 1774, intituled as follows, viz. "*An Act for striking One Hundred Thousand Pounds in bills of credit, and directing the mode for sinking the same.*" And, "*An Act for the relief of Abner Hetfield, an insolvent debtor.*" AND WHEREAS His Majesty, by one other order in Council at St. James's, bearing date the said 20th day of February last past, hath been pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare his royal disallowance of a certain other act of the legislature of this province, passed in March 1774, intituled, "*An act for lowering the interest of money to six per cent. within this Colony.*" I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's Council for this province, to publish his Majesty's gracious allowance and affirmance of the said two acts first above-mentioned, and his Majesty's royal disallowance and repeal of the said act last above-mentioned, by proclamation, to the end that all his Majesty's subjects, whom it may conce n, may take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms in the City of Burlington, the sixteenth day of May, in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Five.

WM. FRANKLIN.

By his EXCELLENCY'S *Command,*
CHARLES PETTIT, *D. Sec.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

College of Philadelphia, May 17, 1775.

THIS day the public Commencement for Graduates in the Arts was held here, in the presence of the most illustrious assembly this Seminary ever beheld.

About half an hour after nine o'clock, agreeable to an invitation previously given to them, the Honorable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS were pleased to proceed in a body from the State-House to the College, where they were received at the gate by the Provost and conducted to the places prepared for their reception in the *Hall*. As soon as they were seated, the *Trustees*, with the Governor as President at their head, followed by the Provost, Vice-provost, Professors, Graduates and other Students, in their proper habits, entered the Hall, and took their places; the Galleries and other parts of the house being filled with as many of the respectable inhabitants of the city as could find room. The business then proceeded in the following ORDER, viz.

1. Part of the Church Service, and an occasional Prayer, by the Provost.
2. An Anthem, accompanied with the organ and other instrumental music.
3. Latin Salutatory Oration, de Amicitia, by Henry Ridgley.
4. On the *Education of young Ladies*, by Francis Brown Sappington.
5. Latin Syllogistic Dispute, Utrum detur Sensus Moralis? Respondent, William Moore Smith; Opponents, Benjamin Chew and John Mifflin.
6. On *Ancient Eloquence*, by Thomas Ennals.
7. On *Politeness*, by John Mifflin.
8. On the *Fall of Empires*, by William Moore Smith.
9. The degrees were then conferred as follows, viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Benjamin Chew, * Townsend Eden, * Thomas Ennals, John Farrel, John Mifflin, * Henry Ridgley, * Francis Brown Sappington, and William Moore Smith.

* *The young Gentlemen whose names are marked with an Asterisk (thus *) are of Maryland, the others of Philadelphia.*

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Samuel Armor, John Park and John Thomas.

Honorary Master of Arts, James Ross.

10. A Dialogue and two Odes set to music. The speakers in the Dialogue were John Farrel, F. B. Sappington, and W. M. Smith.
11. Valedictory Oration, by B. Chew.
12. CHARGE to the Graduates, by the Provost.
13. *Concluding Prayer*, by the Vice-provost.

The condescension of the Gentlemen Delegates, who thought it not unworthy of them, amid their other arduous concerns, to devote a few hours towards the encouragement of *Youth* in literary pursuits, and the great and generous applause given by them, as well as the audience in general, to the different speakers and to their exercises, especially such of them as had a reference to the present state of our public affairs, are circumstances which will be long remembered as honorable to the Seminary.

At the desire therefore of some very respectable names, and also that the principles constantly propagated in this Seminary may be known to the whole world, all those parts of the exercises which touched on matters of a public nature, are herewith communicated.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Jenny, N. M'Ilvaine, Cork.
Sloop James, A Gillis, North-Carolina.
Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Sloop Mary, D. Eastman, Piscataqua.
Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Grenada.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, Ditto.
Sch. Favourite, S. Lightbourn, St. Christophers.
Brig John, J. Ashmead, Barbados.
Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyre, Nice.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Croix.
Sloop Betsey, B. Lurvey, Guadaloupe.
Brig Industry, B. Welcomb, Ditto.
Brig Betsey, S. Savidge, Jamaica.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Lisbon.
Sch. Dispatch, B. Minors, New-Providence.
Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island.
Brig Success, J. Waiscott, Cork.
Brig Venus, P. Barry, Antigua.
Brig Betsey, S. Savidge, Jamaica.
Ship Mercury, R. Torrens, Lisbon,
Sch. Betsey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Georgia.
Brig John, J. Ashmead, Barbados.
Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Piscataqua.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Falmouth.

CLEARED.

Brig Greyhound, W. Stevens, St. Christophers.
Schooner Hetty, C. Biddle, Jamaica.
Brig Catharine, J. Huston, Cadiz.
Sloop Cedar, C. Rotherug, Virginia.
Sloop Elizabeth, S. Pearman, Tortola.
Sloop Charles, H. Dickson, North-Carolina.
Brig Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua.
Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Ship Saunders, C. Moore, Lisbon.
Ship Peggy, E. Mallbone, Londonderry.
Brig Susanna, J. Wilson, Lisbon.
Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia.
Brig Woodbridge, S. Pole, Falmouth.
Brig Venus, P. Barry, Antigua.
Ship Liberty, N. Munroe, Falmouth.
Brig Ranger, T. Bryon, Jamaica.
Brig Jane, D. Kennicott, Bristol.
Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, Cadiz.
Brig Mary and Hannah, J. Stacey, London.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will positively be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 27th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, that convenient and well seated inn, known by the name of the Jolly Post, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, situate on the westerly side of the Bristol road, in the township of Oxford, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 45 acres, with the appurtenances, late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE *Public is hereby notified, that a considerable quantity of Wool, Cotton, Flax, and Hemp, is now wanted for the American Manufactory, now carrying on in Philadelphia.——The Managers are already abundantly convinced, that this laudable institution will be an unspeakable blessing to this country, if a sufficient fund can be raised to carry it on extensively. The great numbers of poor men and women, who are excellent Weavers and Spinners, who flock to the Factory for employment, must deeply effect every humane person to behold.—It is ardently wished, that all such who are of ability would join the other Contributors, to encrease the capital stock.—The utility of the institution in our present situation, must be obvious to every unprejudiced person.*

EXCELLENT ANTIGUA RUM,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
AND MOLASSES,
TO BE SOLD BY
JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers,
At their Store in Water-street.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, an indented servant Irish woman, known by the name of LEANY BROWN, perhaps she may call herself LEONORA HAMILTON; she came to this place last Summer with Capt. M'Cullough, is lusty, fat, and strong made, about five feet seven inches high, round face, a little pitted with the small pox, brown complexion, with a high colour in her cheeks, blue eyes, a good set of teeth, dark brown hair, very talkative, with a little of the brogue on her tongue, and about 30 years of age: She had on a black pasteboard bonnet, trimmed with ribbon and lace, a brown calimanco gown, blue worsted quilt, a pair of leather or purple velvet shoes, with square carved yellow shoe buckles and thread stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant woman that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward, from

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

May 19th, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON and GARRET VOORHEES, prisoners confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Robert Smith, and Thomas Rodman, two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County, at the house of Joseph Haight, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief &c. of insolvent debtors.

From the London Evening Poſt, *of March* 9.

To a Certain GREAT PERSONAGE.

Madam,

MAY I preſume to addreſs the *moſt amiable*, the *firſt* of women? Why do I ſay *preſume?* Where pride and ambition have no reſidence, *preſumption* cannot exiſt. My heart dictates to my pen—and its ſubject merits attention, even from a Queen of England. What has not this nation ſuffered—to what a wretched condition is it now reduced, by the fatal influence of evil counſellors! The hope of an oppreſſed people—perhaps their only hope—is to ſecure an intereſt in *your ſenſibility*—one word from *you* may reſtore peace and happineſs. Britannia, humbled as ſhe is, claims your reſpect—I might ſay a place in your eſteem—take her under your protection—the thought of your ſo doing, would afford her ſons the higheſt conſolation. In times like theſe, public virtue implores your interpoſition—the efforts of public liberty implore your voice and aſſiſtance—they expect much from the goodneſs of your underſtanding, the ſweetneſs of your temper, and purity of your manners—they indulge flattering hopes—they ſay *your* mediation *muſt* be ſucceſsful—and this they think will not be refuſed them, becauſe they know your happineſs conſiſteth in being uſeful to your people. Who ſo proper as yourſelf to apply to the King? *You* have *always* his ear—your petitions he will not deſpiſe. Never did ſo many diſagreeable events meet together in this land! Never was there a more alarming criſis than the preſent one! The conſequences will be irreparable, unleſs ſpeedily prevented—the affections of the people of England will be loſt—the allegiance of three millions of ſubjects in America will be loſt, unleſs ſpeedily prevented—a moment's delay may be fatal. The King has, for many years paſt, been deceived—cruelly deceived—yet it is not too late, it never can be too late, to undeceive him. He will, he muſt ſoon, open his eyes to conviction. Oh, may he learn, from *your purſuaſive pleadings*, not from *experience*, how deficient his miniſters are in thoſe good qualities, of which they know ſo well to affect the appearance! What opinion, Madam, can you entertain of ſervants, who have planted thorns on the pillow of your conſort? who have ſowed diſſentions in your family? who have ſcattered the ſeeds of diſcontent all over the nation? Alas! have you not too much reaſon to believe his Majeſty is made their dupe; and that they would not ſcruple to offer up your ſmiling progeny a ſacrifice to their deteſtable projects?—What if *another* family has their confidence?—They cannot be faithful to both. Did not the *anceſtors* of theſe men diſturb this nation, and perplex the affairs of Europe for years together? Were their principles and practices any thing elſe, but a continued ſeries of hoſtilities againſt the liberties of their country, the natural rights of men, and the principles of human ſociety? Revolve, Madam, in your mind, the events of *fifteen* and *forty-five*, with their true cauſes? You will ſoon perceive who were the friends and enemies of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover. Your unſuſpecting diſpoſition may, indeed, perſuade you to believe, that though the fathers have eat the ſour grapes, the children's teeth are not ſet an edge. Rebellion, you may think, is not hereditary.—True—but the *principles* that lead to it are—and theſe are ſuch, as muſt put it out of the power of any in the Brunſwick line to have friendſhip or connections with them. I have not heard that the Tories of the preſent days have either *recanted* or diſcarded the principles of their progenitors; and ſeeing the greater number of thoſe Gentlemen who now baſk in the ſunſhine of Court favour, are made up of theſe perſons, I leave you to judge, what ſolid ſervices or favours his Majeſty can have reaſon to expect from them. Their ſervile flatteries may, I confeſs, be very pleaſing.—Compliments to prerogative, and promiſes of abſolute command, have their charms—but *true friends* and *faithful ſervants* are ineſtimable, and preferable to either of them. His Majeſty thinks *he has faithful ſervants*.—They may perhaps appear leſs guilty in the eyes of their maſter, than thoſe of the public.—Be that as it may—this nation has ſuffered ſeverely by their miſconduct—which is a reaſon, ſufficient of itſelf, for their diſmiſſion—they have put things into diſorder—and, what is worſe, they ſeem to have entered into a combination to diſturb your domeſtic peace. What a plan of deſtructive meaſures have they concerted and purſued! With what little ſucceſs you well know; and your heart, awake to all the tender ſentiments of compaſſion, would feel inexpreſſible anguiſh, could you behold the miſeries their errors, and an obſtinate perſeverance in ridiculous projects, have occaſioned.

But a time will come, when treachery will no longer deceive; when Britannia, no longer able to bear her ſufferings, will ſay—"Weep not for me, but for yourſelf and children." Pardon me, Madam, if the honeſt ſentiments of a diſintereſted, unpenſioned Briton, alarm you. It is neceſſary you ſhould be alarmed, when the ſafety of all that is dear to you, is put, by artful impoſtors, into the laſt caſt of ſtate chances. This nation is *one hundred and forty millions in debt*. Now I would intreat, with due humility, our moſt gracious King, to inform you, how he intends to ſupport a French and Spaniſh war, ſhould they ſhortly, as they certainly will break out; and which will demand an annual expence, of not leſs than *twelve millions*. Oh, I beg pardon—a *virtuous* and *wiſe majority*, of about *ſix hundred* individuals, have promiſed to ſupport a more wiſe and really virtuous Prince, with their lives and fortunes. I think the word fortunes ought to ſtand firſt; for ſhould a conſcience-ſmitten Nabob, by the knife or any other extraordinary means, chance to loſe his life, his fortune, I apprehend might be of little or no ſervice to the crown, unleſs the great rich fool died inteſtate. Would, that the bluſtering zeal of theſe pliant time-ſervers, was put to a fair trial! For the ſake of truth and virtue, moſt amiable lady, prevail with his Majeſty to demand an *additional four ſhillings* in a pound upon the land-tax: We ſhall then be able to form a true judgment of their *ſincerity*. Alas! I fear theſe vain boaſters, upon ſuch a requeſt being made, would be the firſt to deſert from the intereſt of their, to them, too kind maſter. The fidelity of courtiers and placemen are not much to be relied on. How many of theſe ſunſhine friends had Queen Elizabeth in her chamber at her laſt hours? Who of theſe beſtowed a moment's attention to the corps of Charles the Second, when it lay unnoticed in the anti-chamber? Who of theſe attended the forſaken James, in his trip to Feverſham? Who of theſe met their *old friend*, or ſupported him with their fortunes, when he expected them at Mancheſter? Far be it from me to fill the mind of my ſovereign with groundleſs apprehenſions; but the preſent poſture of affairs is truly alarming—deſtruction hangs over the preſent plan of meaſures—and I will ſtake my life—the laſt drop of which I would expend for my King and country—that our preſent Miniſters have plunged us in all the evils attending a civil war, will endeavour, as a *coup de grace*, to ſhelter themſelves under the cover of a *foreign war*. The antidote for theſe fatal poiſons, is on that tender ſympathy, which will make *you*, a ſharer in our country's griefs. To *you* England looks, as to her kind mediatrix; and a period cannot exiſt, when your interpoſition would be more deſirable or neceſſary. Our wiſh, our hope is, that you will attempt to prevail with his Majeſty, to baniſh from his preſence, *for ever*, thoſe who have treated his ſubjects with indignity; and that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to lay aſide the proſecution of meaſures, that promiſe only mortification and repulſes. "Bid him diſband his choſen legions—reſtore the common-wealth to liberty—and regulate his actions by the public judgment."—Hyſtaſpes will then mount the roſtrum in his favour—nay more—the now ſtarving poor ſhall bleſs him, and he will hear the joyful acclamations of a happy people. That you, Madam, may diſpenſe, and enjoy uninterrupted felicity, is the ardent wiſh and prayer of

HYSTASPES.

JAMES CLARK, Dyer,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Kenſington to Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he dyes ſilk garments and ſcane ſilk all manner of colours, and dreſſes them properly; ſcours, dyes and dreſſes mens cloaths; jeans, fuſtians, worſted and woollen ſtuffs dyed all manner of colours, and properly dreſſed; ſilk gauze and gauze flowered with cotton dyed black, and well dreſſed; linen and cotton yarn dyed blue, and everp other colour.—The ſaid Clark hath been long in the practice of dying cotton and linen yarn for manufacturers; and he flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to his employers, as he dyes his blue with real indigo, his cuſtomers may depend upon the colour ſtanding.—Good allowance made to manufacturers, and thoſe that ſell. Commiſſions from the country ſpeedily executed.

N. B. He propoſes to dye black every Friday, ſo that his cuſtomers may expect their work returned the week following.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to Ninian Beall, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Carolina county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

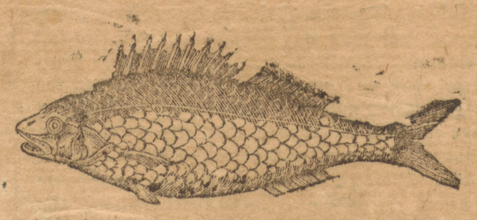
For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS ROBINS, about ſixteen years old, and about four feet eight inches high, has a down look, ſmall hollow eyes, a remarkable caſt in one of them, naturally of a fair complexion, but much tanned, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, two ſuits of cloaths, viz. a fine London brown homeſpun coat, with a fall-down collar of a faſhionable cut, and a jacket of the ſame, new corderoy breeches, with ſilver knee-buckles marked J. K. new beaver hat ſomething in the faſhion, a pair of mens calf-ſkin ſhoes, two kerſey jackets of a lead colour, one without ſleeves, lighter than the other, old leather breeches, a pair of worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes with odd buckles, and two coarſe ſhirts. Alſo took a likely black mare, about nine years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, about fourteen hands two inches high, low in fleſh, no ſhoes on, a natural pacer, and of high courage. It is likely he will change his name, and try to ſell the cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing the mare home, paid by

FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. Said lad is very fond of liquor. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off.



FISHING TACKLE,

Of all ſorts, for uſe of either Sea or River, made and ſold by

EDWARD POLE,

At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philade phia, viz.

RED cedar, hazle, hickory, dog wood, aſh, bamboo, &c. fiſhing rods, either hollow or ſolid, plain or ringed, for fly, trolling, or bottom fiſhing; braſs trolling wheels for ſalmon, rock, trout or pearch, with or without multipliers; bottom, layout, trolling and angling hemp and flax lines, cable laid, from large dolphin down to whiting and pearch, with hooks ſuitable from Bonettar to the ſmalleſt ſize; beſt green or white hair, ſilk, hardeſt, hempen, flaxen and cotton lines, for angling, trolling and deepſea fiſhing; trimmers, and man of war trimmers, and ſnap hooks, with or without ſprings, for pike fiſhing; a variety of floats, of all ſizes, fitted with either ſwan or gooſe quills; artificial chub minnow, flies, moths and hackles, with ſuitable lines of any length; ſilk worms gut in knots and quarter knots; beſt Indian graſs; bullets ready hung; dolphin, ſalmon, rock, jack and trout, box and plain ſwivels; deepſeas, with or without ſwivels, for river and cape fiſhing; leads made of various patterns, for uſe of Black Point and other fiſhing; all ſorts and ſizes of beſt Kerby and common fiſh hooks, ready hung on ſilk, hair, ſilk worms gut, graſs or Indian weed; all ſorts and ſizes of beſt Kerby and common fiſh hooks, without ſnooding, by the hundred or ſmaller quantity; ſhark hooks hung on chains, harpoons, fiſh giggs and grains; ſmall portable boxes, compleatly fitted with a variety of fiſhing tackle; 6, 8, 10 and 12 ſtave pocket reels, furniſhed with lines, &c. caſting, minnow, landing and ſcoop nets; large and ſmall ſeines for either ſhad, pearch or herrings.

All kinds of fiſhing tackle mended.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleaſure in the fiſhing way, either to Black Point, ſea, river, or any other place, may be completely furniſhed with any kind of fiſhing tackle.

An allowance is made to thoſe who purchaſe quantities to ſell again.

All orders from town or country will be carefully attended to, thankfully received, and duly executed.

Said POLE continues ſelling all kinds of the beſt GROCERIES, as uſual.

N. B. Any perſons who underſtand making of caſting nets and ſeines, may meet with immediate employment by applying as above.

Bucks County, April 24, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the third day of March laſt, as a run-away ſervant, a certain DANIEL CREELY, about twenty-ſeven years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on when committed, a light brown coat and veſt, old buckſkin breeches, white ſtockings, old ſhoes with odd buckles, and a caſtor hat: He ſays he is a ſervant to James Burd, Eſq; in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county. Theſe are therefore to give notice to his maſter, that unleſs he, the ſaid Daniel Creely, is taken away, and the charges paid within four weeks from the date hereof, he will be diſcharged on paying his fees, by

JOHN ATKINSON, Gaoler.

JUST ARRIVED in the ſhip Ann, George Fortin, Maſter, from Briſtol,

A number of healthy

SERVANT MEN and WOMEN,

AMONG which are tradeſmen; alſo ſawyers, farmers, coachmen, footmen, labourers, hoſtlers, &c. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Kryder's, at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

And their times to be diſpoſed of by

WILLIAM FISHER and SONS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of LAWRENCE MANN, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment: and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

MARGARET MANN, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

On Wedneſday night laſt, in Third-ſtreet,

A SURTOUT COAT. The owner, by applying to Josiah Coates, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the noted Tavern, known by the ſign of the Buck, in Worceſter Townſhip, twenty-one miles and a quarter from Philadelphia, on the Reading road, is kept as uſual by their humble ſervant,

MARY TOY.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WENT AWAY on the 14th and 15th inſt. (March) from the ſubſcribers plantations, near Popular Spring Chapel, on the upper part of Elkridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict ſervant Welchmen, viz. EVAN POWEL, a well ſet fellow, about five feet eight or ten inches high, about thirty-five years of age, wore ſhort black hair; had on a brown broadcloth coat, and jacket with ſleeves, a black flowered velvet ditto, an old caſtot hat, a pair of old leather breeches, grey yarn rib'd ſtockings, old nailed ſhoes with buckles, and an old Iriſh linen ſhirt. EVAN WILLIAMS, by trade a carpenter, a luſty well made fellow, five feet ten inches or ſix feet high, forty years of age or upwards, wore ſhort grey hair; had on took with him, a coat and pair of breeches of dark mixed cloth, a ſwanſkin lapel'd jacket, a pair of blue ſtockings with white tops, a pair of brown and a pair of mixed rib'd ditto, two oznabrig ſhirts, two ſtriped linen ditto, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, a pair of ſhoes with large plated buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants may receive, if taken ten miles from home, Four Pounds, or Forty Shillings for either of them; if twenty miles, Eight Pounds; if forty miles, Sixteen Pounds; and if ſixty miles, the above Reward.

JOHN B. HOWARD.
V. D. HOWARD.

N. B All maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking them off at their peril.

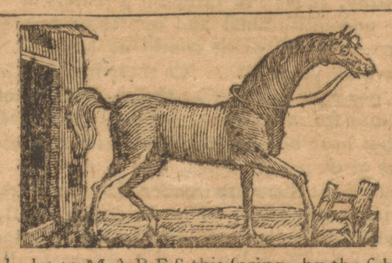
THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE

WILKES,

Is in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable near Marcus Hook, at Three Dollars the ſingle leap, or Five Dollars the ſeaſon.

WILKES is a fine blood bay, full fifteen hands high, has a handſome carriage and well made, ſeven years old this graſs; he was got by the Old Dove, a full blooded horſe, out of a Pacolet mare three-quarters ſeven-eighths blooded. It is allowed he has got as good colts as any horſe of his blood in America. Paſture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by

SAMUEL PRICE.



To be let to MARES this ſpring, by the ſubſcriber at Chriſtiana Bridge, the famous grey Horſe

BOHEMIA,

EQUAL in beauty to any horſe ever imported into America, full blooded, bred by Mr. Milligan, got by Colonel Sharp's famous imported horſe Othello, and came of a full blood hunting mare, got by Colonel Ricket's Barb. He is ſixteen hands high, covered laſt ſeaſon at Salem in great character, and is well known to get colts ſuperior to any on the continent; he will cover at ſo low a price as FIFTY SHILLINGS for the ſeaſon. Good paſture may be had for mares, proper care taken, and due attendance given by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

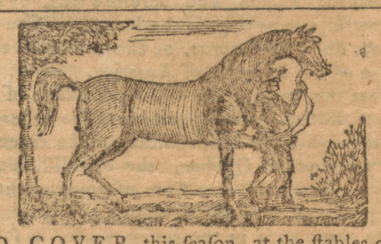
N. B. He is to ſtand two days each week at Newark.

BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this ſeaſon, at Jacob Hiltzheimer's ſtables, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, at Three Pounds the ſeaſon and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this ſpring. Babraham was got by the noted running horſe Juniper, who ſtarted in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and won fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and ſold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. Babraham's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Eſquire's bay horſe Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miſs Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Taſker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good graſs at Six Shillings per week.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.



TO COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſtables of the Subſcriber, That noted full blooded Horse

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER;

WITHOUT exception the greateſt beauty on the continent; bred by Col. Taylor of Virginia, got by that noted horſe Partner and from a full blooded mare, fifteen hands high, eight years old, a dark cheſnut, with a blaze in his face. He ran ſeveral capital races, and beat the moſt famous horſes in the north and ſouth governments of Carolina. The terms are Three Pounds the ſeaſon, Thirty Shillings the ſingle leap, Five Pounds to enſure a colt, with Five Shillings to the groom: The firſt three days of the week at William Carson's, at the White Hart, and the remainder of the week at the ſubſcriber's, in Warwick.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

Goſhen Townſhip, March 13, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the Public, that from the firſt inſtant (March) he has undertaken the buſineſs of the Straſburgh Meſſenger, which he is determined to perform in the moſt punctual manner: All perſons deſirous to promote ſo uſeful an undertaking, by opening a weekly correſpondence with the city of Philadelphia, are requeſted to leave their names and terms at the taverns where the papers are left. As he is confident the utility of it will be evident when regularly conducted, he does not demand any cash before the expiration of the firſt quarter, relying on the public ſpirit of the inhabitants upon and contiguous to the ſaid road.

ARTHUR MURPHY.

N. B. He ſets off from William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, and returns every Tueſday evening, where the public commands will be duly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the Pennſylvania Packet. No. 187.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) May* 5.

LATE on Wedneſday night, Col. Carter Braxton arrived in town from a number of armed people, all men of property, led by Patrick Henry, Eſq; on their march for this city, from the counties of Hanover, New Kent, and King William. The intent of their coming, we are well aſſured, is the general alarm ſpread over the country by the removal of the gunpowder from the public magazine, and to ſecure the Treaſury from a like cataſtrophe; as alſo to ſeize upon the perſon of his Majeſty's Receiver General (then in this city) till either the gunpowder was reſtored, or a ſum of money paid down to its value. Next morning Col. Braxton returned, with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 320l. ſterling; and at the ſame time the inhabitants of this city engaging themſelves to guard the public Treaſury, the gentlemen diſperſed yeſterday afternoon, and are returned to their reſpective homes, perfectly ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of their expedition. They had proceeded as far as Doncaſtle's, about 15 miles from town, where they were encamped to the number of 150 men and upwards, all well accoutred, and had a very martial appearance.

As ſoon as his Excellency the Governor received intelligence of the above armed force coming down, he diſpatched a meſſenger to the Fowey man of war, now lying before York-town, and by ten o'clock yeſterday morning a detachment of 40 ſailors and marines belonging to that ſhip, under the command of Capt. Stretch, arrived at the Palace; they did not march through the main ſtreet, but were led through the Governor's park.

Upwards of 100 of the citizens laſt night guarded the public Treaſury, and patrolled the ſtreets.

This morning a warrant was iſſued to ſearch certain houſes for arms, ſuſpected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a conſiderable number being miſſing; but the officer, we hear, has not been able to find any.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Dunmore, with all the Governor's family, are now on board the Fowey man of war.

At a Council held at the Palace, May 2, 1775; *preſent his Excellency the Governor*, Thomas Nelſon, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, *jun. Eſquires*, John Camm, *Clerk, and* John Page, *Eſq*;

The GOVERNOR *was pleaſed to addreſs himſelf to the* BOARD *in the following manner:*

Gentlemen,

COMMOTIONS and inſurrections have ſuddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very exiſtence of his Majeſty's government in this colony; and no other cauſe is aſſigned for ſuch dangerous meaſures than that the gunpowder which had, ſome time paſt, been brought from on board one of the King's ſhips, to which it belonged, and was depoſited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the conſtitutional right of the Crown, which I repreſent, the cuſtody and diſpoſal of all public ſtores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this matter (as my indiſpenſible duty required) to anticipate the malevolent deſigns of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterpriſing Negroes, the powder being ſtill as ready and convenient for being diſtributed for the defence of the country, upon any emergency, as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the ſtep I have taken is equally manifeſt: And therefore, it muſt be evident that the ſame headſtrong and deſigning people, who have already but too ſucceſsfully employed their artifices in deluding his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and in ſeducing them from their duty and allegiance, have ſeized this entirely groundleſs ſubject of complaint, only to inflame afreſh, and to precipitate as many as poſſible of the unwary into acts, which, involving them in the ſame guilt, their corruptors think may bind them to the ſame plans and ſchemes, which are unqueſtionably meditated in this colony, for ſubverting the preſent, and erecting a new, form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the ſervice of his Majeſty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony, for your advice upon this preſſing occaſion, and I ſubmit to you whether a proclamation ſhould not iſſue conformable to what I have now ſuggeſted; and, before our fellow ſubjects abandon themſelves totally to extremities, which muſt inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human miſery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the ſacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breaſts that loyalty and affection, which, upon ſo many occaſions, have been profeſſed by them to their King, their lawful Sovereign; and farther, to urge and exhort, in particular, thoſe whoſe criminal proceedings on this occaſion have been, and are ſtill ſo alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all perſons whatſoever to rely upon the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious Sovereign to all his ſubjects equally, and upon the wiſdom of his councils for a redreſs of all their real grievances, which redreſs can only be obtained by conſtitutional applications; and laſtly, to enjoin all orders of people to ſubmit, as becomes good ſubjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happineſs is moſt intereſted.

The Council thereupon acquainted his Excellency, that as the matters he had been pleaſed to communicate to them were of the greateſt conſequence, they deſired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a Council held at the Palace, May 3, 1775; *preſent his Excellency the Governor*, Thomas Nelſon, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, *junior, Eſquires*, John Camm, *Clerk, and* John Page, *Eſq*;

The Board, reſuming the conſideration of the ſubject laid before them yeſterday by the Governor, adviſed him to iſſue the following proclamation, and the ſame was ordered accordingly.

VIRGINIA, to wit,

WHEREAS there is too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſome perſons, in different parts of this colony, are diſaffected to his Majeſty's government, and, by their weight and credit with the people, are endeavouring to bring the country into ſuch a ſituation, as to afford them the faireſt proſpect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked deſigns under the ſpecious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themſelves have raiſed in the minds of their fellow ſubjects, in proſecution of their dangerous deſigns, to oppoſe the moſt undoubted prerogative of the King, which in a late inſtance I thought it expedient to exert, by removing on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, a ſmall quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his Majeſty, from the magazine in this city: I have thought fit, by advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of expoſing to the unwary the deſtruction into which they may be precipitated, if they ſuffer themſelves to be longer guided by ſuch infatuated counſels.

Although I conſider myſelf, under the authority of the crown, the only conſtitutional judge in what manner the ammunition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be diſpoſed of for that end, yet, for effecting the ſalutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects the groundleſs ſuſpicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare, that the apprehenſions which ſeemed to prevail throughout this whole country, of an intended inſurrection of the ſlaves, who had been ſeen in large numbers, in the night-time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very inſecure depoſitory, were my inducements to that meaſure, and I choſe the night as the propereſt ſeaſon, becauſe I knew the temper of the times, and the miſinterpretations of my deſign which would be apt to prevail, if the thing ſhould be known. Acting under theſe motives, I certainly rather deſerve the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the preſent ferment ſhall ſubſide, and it ſhall become neceſſary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people againſt a foreign enemy, or inteſtine inſurgents, I ſhall be as ready, as on a late occaſion, to exert my beſt abilities in the ſervice of the country. In the mean time, as it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to maintain order, and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majeſty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majeſty's name, all his faithful ſubjects, to leave no expedient uneſſayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order, for its own ſake, and the bleſſings it is always productive of, would do well to conſider the internal weakneſs of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is expoſed from a ſavage enemy; who, from the moſt recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hoſtilities againſt the people of this country. But as, on the one hand, nothing can juſtify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuſe reſiſtance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, ſo, on the other, nothing but ſuch reſiſtance, and outrageous proceedings, ſhall ever compel me to avail myſelf of any means that may carry the appearance of ſeverity.

Anxious to reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious Sovereign to all his ſubjects equally, and on the wiſdom of his councils for a redreſs of their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and conſtitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, and eſpecially all Magiſtrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themſelves in removing the diſcontents, and ſuppreſſing the ſpirit of faction, which prevail among the people; that a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land may be ſtrictly obſerved, which ſhall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the intereſt and happineſs of this dominion ever have been, and ſhall continue to be, the objects of my adminiſtration.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburgh, *the 3d day of May*, 1775, *and in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

May 6. A few nights ago ſome people privately entered the public magazine in this city and took a great number of guns, cartouch boxes, ſwords, canteens, &c. for which his Excellency the Governor has ordered a diligent ſearch to be made.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the Committee of King William county, and part of the militia, when the contents of the ſecond expreſs from the northward was communicated, and it had ſuch an effect on the minds of the people, that near 200l. was immediately ſubſcribed for the uſe of our brethren now fighting in the common cauſe. Moſt of the principal gentlemen ſubſcribed ten pounds each, as not half the country were preſent, there is no doubt but that it will be nearly doubled.

The town of York being ſomewhat alarmed by a letter from Capt. Montague, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, addreſſed to the Hon. Thomas Nelſon, Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council in Virginia; and a copy of ſaid letter being procured, a motion was made, that the copy ſhould be laid before the Committee, and conſidered. The copy was read, and is as follows.

"SIR, *Fowey, May* 4, 1775.

"I have this morning received certain information that his Excellency the Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is threatened with an attack at day break this morning, at his palace in Williamſburg, and have thought proper to ſend a detachment from his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, to ſupport his Excellency, therefore ſtrongly pray you to make uſe of every endeavour to prevent the party from being moleſted and attacked, as in that caſe I muſt be under a neceſſity to fire upon this town. From

GEORGE MONTAGUE."

To the Hon. Thomas Nelſon.

The Committee, together with Capt. Montague's letter, taking into conſideration the time of its being ſent, which was too late to permit the Preſident to uſe his influence, had the inhabitants been diſpoſed to *moleſt and attack* the detachment; and farther conſidering that Col. Nelſon, who, had this threat been carried into execution, muſt have been a principal ſufferer, was, at that very moment exerting his utmoſt endeavours in behalf of government, and the ſafety of his Excellency's perſon, unanimouſly came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That Captain Montague, in threatening to fire upon a defenceleſs town, in caſe of an attack upon the detachment, in which ſaid town might not be concerned, has teſtified a ſpirit of cruelty unprecedented in the annals of civilized times; that, in his late notice to the Preſident, he has added inſult to cruelty; and that, conſidering the circumſtance, already mentioned, of one of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of ſaid town, he has diſcovered the moſt helliſh principles that can actuate a human mind.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this town, and to the County in general, that they do not entertain or ſhew any other mark of civility to Captain Montague, beſides what common decency and abſolute neceſſity require.

Reſolved, That the clerk do tranſmit the above proceedings to the public printers, to be inſerted in the Virginia Gazettes.

(A true copy.)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clk. Com.

We hear from York Town, that in conſequence of Capt. Montague's letter to the Preſident, many of the inhabitants were ſo much alarmed that they immediately removed their families and effects into the country.

NEW-YORK, *May* 15.

Committee Chamber, New-York, 1st May, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears by the public papers, that all exportation from Philadelphia to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Georgia, and Newfoundland, or any part of the Fishing Coasts, or Fishing Islands, is suspended; and that it be accordingly recommended to every merchant, immediately to suspend all exportation to those places, until the Continental Congress shall give further orders therein.

Resolved, That the above measure be recommended by the Committee, to the merchants and inhabitants of this city and county, and that henceforth, no provisions, or other necessaries be sent from this port to the army, or navy at Boston, until the Continental Congress shall give further orders therein.

Ordered, That the above be made public.

By order of the Committee.

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

The following is a copy of a Circular Letter from our General Committee of Association, to the other Colonies.

New-York, May 5, 1775.

Gentlemen,

AT a time when the most vigorous exertions are absolutely necessary for the defence of American Liberty, against the depredations of ministerial power; and the blood of our brethren in the Massachusetts has been actually shed, for daring to maintain the Rights of Englishmen; the inhabitants of this city and county have, in the most explicit manner, as you may perceive by the inclosed Association, resolved to stand and fall with the Freemen of the Continent.

We are confident that our Constituents are sincere in the strong assurances they have given us, that while we continue in office, they will be guided by our advice and direction. We have thought it necessary to advise the witholding supplies from the British Fisheries on the American Coasts, and to cease all exports to those Colonies which at this alarming juncture refuse to unite in the common cause. The expediency of this measure is too evident to need elucidation, and will doubtless procure us many hearty advocates in Britain for the redress of our grievances. Besides which, we have resolved to withhold all provisions and necessaries from the army and navy at Boston.

Our late Committee of Observation thonght proper to recommend the appointment of a Provincial Congress; in consequence of which our Constituents have chosen 21 Deputies to meet at this city on the 22d instant, those who may be appointed for that purpose in the other Counties of this Colony. For your further satisfaction on these matters, we beg leave to refer you to the inclosed papers, to require you to communicate the substance of this information to your next neighbours, and to assure you, that in our department we shall watch incessantly for the public safety.

By order of the Committee.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

The following is a copy of a Letter from our General Committee of Association, to the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of London, sent by Capt. Lawrence, who sailed from hence the 6th instant.

Committee Chamber, New-York,
5th May, 1775.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble exertions in the cause of Liberty, and deeply interested in the expiring commerce of the empire, you necessarily command the most respectful attention. The General Committee of Association for the city and county of New-York, beg leave therefore to address you, and the Capital of the British Empire, through its Magistrates, on the subject of American Wrongs. Born to the bright inheritance of English Freedom, the inhabitants of this extensive Continent can never submit to the ignominious yoke, nor move in the galling fetters of slavery: The disposal of their own property with perfect spontaniety, and in a manner wholly divested of every appearance of constraint, is their indefeasible birthright. This exalted blessing they are resolutely determined to defend with their blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their posterity.

You will not then wonder at their early jealousy of the design to erect in this Land of Liberty, a despotism scarcely to be paralleled in the pages of antiquity, or the volumes of modern times; a despotism consisting in power, assumed by the Representatives of a part of his Majesty's subjects, at their sovereign will and pleasure, to strip the rest of their property. And what are the engines of Administration to execute this destructive project? The duty on tea,—oppressive restraints on the commerce of the Colonies,—the blockade of the port of Boston,—the change of internal police in the Massachusetts and Quebec,—the establishment of popery in the latter,—the extention of its bounds,—the ruin of our Indian Commerce by regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary government,—unconstitutional admiralty jurisdictions throughout the Colonies,—the invasion of our Right to a Trial in the most capital cases by a Jury of the vicinage,—the horrid contrivance to screen from punishment the bloody executioners of ministerial vengeance,—and, not to mention the rest of the black catalogue of our grievances, the hostile operations of an army who have already shed the blood of our countrymen. The struggles excited by the detestable stamp-act, have so lately demonstrated to the world that the Americans will not be slaves, that we stand astonished at the gross impolicy of the minister. Recent experience had evinced that the possessors of this extensive Continent would never submit to a tax by pretext of legislative authority in Britain; disguise therefore became the expedient; in pursuit of the same end Parliament declared their absolute supremacy over the Colonies, and have already endeavoured to exercise that supremacy in attempting to raise a revenue under the specious pretence of providing for their good government and defence. Administration to exhibit a degree of moderation, purely ostensible and delusory, while they withdrew their hands from our most necessary articles of importation, determined with an eager grasp to hold the duty on tea as a badge of their taxative power. Zealous, on our part, for an indissoluble union with the parent state,—studious to promote the glory and happiness of the empire, and impressed with a just sense of the necessity of a controuling authority, to regulate and harmonize the discordant commercial interests of its various parts, we chearfully submit to a regulation of Commerce by the Legislature of the Parent State, excluding in its nature every idea of taxation.

Whither therefore the present machinations of arbitrary power infallibly tend, you may easily judge; if unremittedly pursued, as they were inhumanly devised, they will, by a fatal necessity, terminate in a total dissolution of the empire. The subjects of this country will not, we trust, be deemed by any measures conciliatory in appearance, while it is evident that the Minister aims at a solid revenue to be raised by grievous and oppressive Acts of Parliament, and by fleets and armies employed to enforce their execution. They never will, we believe, submit to an auction in the Colonies for the more effectual augmentation of the revenue, by holding it up as a temptation to them, that the highest bidders shall enjoy the greatest share of governmental favor. This plan, as it would tend to sow the seeds of discord, would be far more dangerous than hostile force, in which we hope the King's Troops will ever be, as they have already been, unsuccessful. Instead of those unusual, extraordinary, and unconstitutional modes of procuring levies from the subject, should his Majesty be graciously pleased, upon suitable emergencies, to make requisitions in ancient form, the Colonies have expressed their willingness to contribute to the support of the empire; but to contribute of their voluntary gift as Englishmen: And when our unexampled grievances are redressed, our Prince will find his American subjects testifying, on all proper occasions, by as ample aids as their circumstances will permit, the most unshaken fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm and dominions.

Permit us further to assure you, that America is grown so irritable by oppression, that the least shock in any part is, by the most powerful and sympathetic affection, instantaneously felt throughout the whole continent; that Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-York, have already stopped their exports to the fishing islands, and those Colonies which at this dangerous juncture have refused to unite with their brethren in the common cause; and all supplies to the navy and army at Boston; and that probably the day is at hand when our Continental Congress will totally shut up our ports. The minions of power here may now inform administration, if they can ever speak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cause of liberty; that to this end our inhabitants are almost unanimously bound by the inclosed association;—that it is continually advancing to perfection by additional subscriptions;—that they are resolutely bent on supporting their Committee, and the intended provincial and Continental Congresses; that there is not the least doubt of the efficacy of their example in the other counties; in short, that while the whole continent are ardently wishing for peace, on such terms as can be acceded to by Englishmen, they are indefatigable in preparing for the last appeal. That such are the language and conduct of our fellow-citizens, will be further manifested by a representation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the 1st instant, to General Gage, at Boston, and to his Majesty's Ministers by the Packet. Assure yourselves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we speak the real sentiments of the confederated Colonies on the continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to submit to taxation by authority of Parliament.

A sincere regard to the public weal and the cause of humanity, an hearty desire to spare the further effusion of human blood, our loyalty to our Prince, and the love we bear to all our fellow subjects in his Majesty's realm and dominions, and a full conviction of the warmest attachment in the capital of the empire to the cause of justice and liberty, have induced us to address you on this momentous subject, confident that the same cogent motives will induce the most vigorous exertions of the city of London, to restore union, mutual confidence and peace to the whole empire.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

[*Signed by* ISAAC LOW, Chairman, *and 90 Members of the Committee.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18.

Last Saturday the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to Monday the 19th of June next.

Yesterday the ship Jenny, Capt. M'Illvaine, arrived from Cork. She left that place the 4th of April, at which time there were three regiments of foot, and one of horse, only waiting for their agent to embark for America, having sent their baggage on board the transports. On the 12th of April, in lat. 45 : 44, long. 36 : 33, he saw six sail of transports bound from England to America. Capt. Young, in a brig for New-York, informed him, on the same night that she spoke with them.

Extract from the proceedings of the Committee of inspection for Kent-County, on Delaware.

Dover, Tuesday, May 2, 1775. P. M.

THE Committee met by adjournment when the following letter was laid before them by the President of the Committee of Correspondence for said County.

"I acknowledge to have wrote a piece (and did not sign it) since said to be an extract of a letter from Kent-County, on Delaware, published in Humphreys's Ledger, No. 3. It was not dated from any place, and is some altered from the original. I folded it up, and directed the same to Joshua Fisher and Sons. I had no intention to have it published, and further let them know, the author thought best it should not be published, nor did I think they would. I am sincerely sorry I ever wrote it, as also for its being published, and hope I may be excused for this my first breach in this way, and I intend it shall be the last.

May 2, 1775. ROBERT HOLLIDAY."

To the Committee of Correspondence for Kent County on Delaware.

Resolved unanimously, That this be not satisfactory, and that Mr. Holliday be requested to attend the Committee at their next meeting, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, then to give further satisfaction for the gross misrepresentation of the people of this county, by said letter, from which an extract was published in Humphreys's Ledger.

Tuesday, May 9, P. M.

The Committee met according to adjournment, when Mr. Holliday appeared, and offered to make the necessary concessions for his conduct.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up Mr. Holliday's concessions in writing.

This being done, Mr. Holliday waited on the Committee with his concessions, drawn up in the form of an address, as follows.

To the COMMITTEE *of Inspection for Kent-County on Delaware.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"With sorrow and contrition for my weakness and folly, I confess myself the author of the letter, from which an extract was published in the third number of Humphreys's Ledger, said to be from Kent County, on Delaware; but at the same time do declare, it was published without my consent, and not without some alterations.

"I am now convinced the political sentiments therein contained were founded in the grossest errors; more especially that malignant insinuation that "if the King's standard were now erected, nine out of ten would repair to it," could not have been suggested but from the deepest infatuation. True indeed it is, the people of this county have ever shewn a zealous attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and whenever he raised his standard in a just cause, were ready to flock to it; but let the severe account I now render to an injured people witness to the world, that none are more ready to oppose tyranny, or to be first in the cause of liberty, than the inhabitants of Kent-County.

"Conscious that I can render no satisfaction adequate to the injury done my country, I can only beg the forgiveness of my countrymen upon those principles of humanity, which may induce them to consider the frailty of human nature. And I do profess and promise, that I will never again oppose those laudable measures, necessarily adopted by my countrymen for the preservation of American freedom, but will co-operate with them to the utmost of my abilities, in their virtuous struggle for liberty, so far as is consistent with my religious principles.

May 9, 1775. ROBERT HOLLIDAY."

Voted, Satisfactory.

Published by order of the Committee,

THOMAS NIXON, jun. Clerk.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 188.

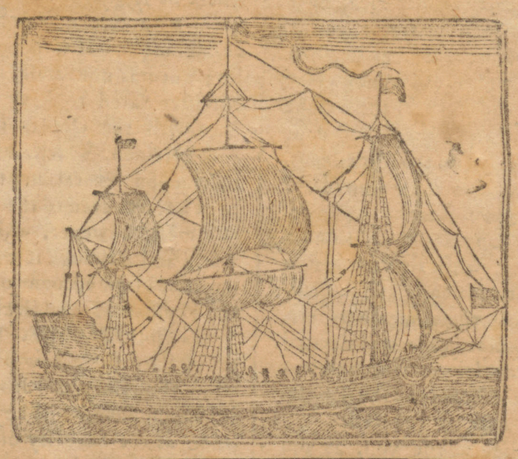
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania

OR,

GENERAL

MONDAY,



Packet

THE

ADVERTISER.

MAY 29th, 1775.

THE GREAT EXPENCE attending the publication of this Paper, obliges the Printer to requeſt thoſe Gentlemen whoſe accounts have ſtood open for it longer than twelve months, to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

JENNY,

WILLIAM WORKMAN, MASTER;

NOW laying at the Old Ferry-houſe wharf, has genteel accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greateſt part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid maſter on board, or to MASON and PATTON, who have for ſale, a quantity of NEW RICE, of the beſt quality, and a few barrels of freſh LIME JUICE.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of June next,

ALL the Lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, ſituate, lying and being in Harford county, in the province of Maryland, on a large ſtream of water called Deer Creek, three miles from the Chappel, the ſame diſtance from the Lower Croſs Roads, and twelve miles from Harford. They will be ſold in four lots or diviſions—the firſt conſiſting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared and the reſt in woodland, being the part next the Chappel, and extending acroſs the tract to Deer Creek; the ſecond conſiſting of nearly the ſame quantity of clear land and wood land as the former, adjoining to it, and extending alſo acroſs the tract to Deer Creek, on which there is a good ſeat for a mill; the third, intended for a mill ſeat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conveniency, lying on each ſide of the ſtream of Deer Creek, including the forge dam in good order and repair, and the forge building's. A griſt mill and ſaw mill may be erected thereon at a ſmall expence. The laſt lot conſiſting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Iſaac's Delight, containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming, in a well ſettled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worſhip of different perſuaſions. Plots of the land may be ſeen at JOHN RUMSEY'S, near the premiſes, WILLIAM BUCHANNAN'S, at Baltimore Town, or BENJAMIN RUMSEY'S, at Joppa. The terms of ſale and the title will be made known on the premiſes that day, by WILLIAM BUCHANNAN, BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

TO BE SOLD,

For want of employ,

A SERVANT GIRL who has five years and ten months to ſerve, is healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday evening laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a certain JOHN PETERSON, about five feet high, very ſlim built, pale complexion, down look, ſhort curled dun or mouſe coloured hair; had on when he went away, a duffil waiſtcoat, cloth coloured maccaroni breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, buck beaver hat, talks but indifferent Engliſh. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 21ſt of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber, Tobacconiſt, living at Market-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia, a ſervant man named PETER CAPES; had on when he went away, a brown camblet coat and jacket, white Holland breeches, linen ſtockings, check ſhirt, and ſhoes with carved plated buckles; he is five feet ſeven inches high, well built, full faced, big noſe, big mouth, thick lips, big grey eyes, ſpeaks good French and Dutch, but bad Engliſh. Whoever takes up the above run-away ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, may depend on the above reward.

CHRISTIAN GALLY.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in East Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, on Tueſday the 4th of April laſt, a ſervant man named ALEXANDER CRAGE, about five feet eight inches high, red face, brown eyes, and has a kind of a ſtoppage in his ſpeech; had on when he went away, a beaver hat about half worn, a brown hunting ſhirt with a large cape and a long fringe on it, ſtriped cotton jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes and a large pair of ſilver buckles; he has an indenture with him with Thomas Baird's name therein. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and confines him in Carliſle gaol, or brings him to Tobias Hendricks's, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ADAM CRITESER.

Philadelphia made RIFLES,

For ſetting an edge to Scythes;

A LARGE quantity of which are now made ready for ſale, and to be had, wholeſale and retail, at JOHN FOX's, Cutler, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. It is beyond a doubt that they are proved to be ſuperior to any thing uſed for that purpoſe, they being more durable than any kind of ſtones, and as cheap in proportion. Much might be ſaid in favour of them, but the increaſing demand for them within theſe three years ſufficiently proves their value for the purpoſe of ſharpening ſcythes, and they are warranted as good and as cheap as any imported. Good allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again.—If any of ſaid rifles ſhould be found to cut too faſt, they may be brought to any degree of fineneſs by rubbing a little greaſe over them.

N. B. A Houſe and Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, near the New Market, to be ſold on reaſonable terms, and the payment made eaſy. Enquire as above.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 21ſt of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber at the Lower Croſs Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM DUCY, by trade a breeches maker, about twenty-four years old, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with a broague, being from the weſt of Ireland; he appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a run-away, having a new blue broadcloth coat bound with tape and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt, and a piece of fine country made linen partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of dog ſkin pumps with the laps lined and bound with white leather, odd ſhoe buckles, and a good Iriſh Caroline hat cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward from

JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. He can write and has forged a paſs, and intends to go to General Gage.

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT MACGILL,

A few doors above the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HENRY's expoſition of the old and new teſtament, 6 vols. Burkit on the new teſtament; Calderwood's hiſtory of the church of Scotland; Williſon's works: Doddridge's family expoſitor, 6 vols. Johnſon's, Bailey's, Young's, Cole's, Boyer's, Paterſon's, and Entick's dictionaries; Jones's new geographical grammar, 2 vols. Gooch's ſurgery, 3 vols. Grant on fevers, 2 vols. Monroe's account of the diſeaſes moſt frequent in military hoſpitals; Niecewentyt's religious philoſopher, 3 vols. Whiſton's theory of the earth; Beatie's eſſay on the immutability of truth; Prieſtley's eſſay on the firſt principles of government; Mair's book-keeping; Rouſſeau's eſſay on education, 3 vols. Saxby's Britiſh cuſtoms; Leland's hiſtory of Ireland, 4 vols. Dictionary of the bible, 3 vols. Joſephus's works, 4 vols. Heiſh m's lectures; Martin's philoſophical grammar; Robertſon's hiſtory of Charles the fifth; Calvin's inſtitutions; Smollet's and Jarvis's Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tillotſon's works, 10 vols. Tom Jones, 4 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Tatler, 4 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. female ſpectator; Shaftſbury's characteriſtics, 4 vol. Plutarch's lives, 8 vols. Rollins's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols. Brook's natural hiſtory, 6 vols. Salmon's gazetteer; Telemachus, 2 vols. Duncan's elements of logic; Meſſiah, 2 vols. Paradiſe loſt; Tiſſot on health; Thomſon's works; Thomſon's ſeaſons; life of Buncle, 4 vols. Prince Eugene; Hervey's Theron and Aſpaſio, 2 vols. Hervey's letters; Monteſquieu's ſpirit of laws; Vertot's hiſtory of the Roman republic, 3 vols. Hill's, Fiſher's, Wilſon's and Panton's arithmetic; Hawney's meaſuring, age of Lewis the fourteenth, 2 vols. Seneca's morals; claſſical dictionary; Yorick's ſermons, 2 vols. Fordyce's ditto; Ogilvie on providence; lady's miſcellany, 2 vols. Roderick Random, Rouſſeau's new Eloiſa, 3 vols. Julia Mandeville; hiſtory of Emilia Beville; advantage of deliberation; Counteſs de Sancerre's letters; Raſſelas Prince of Abiſſinia; the hermit, 2 vols. Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Gil Blas, 4 vols. Campbell's diſſertation on miracles, containing an examination of the principles advanced by Hume; Temple's miſcellanies; Chapman's treatiſe on education; Cyrus's travels; a hind let looſe; Voltaire's hiſtory of Peter the great; Vertot's hiſtory of the revolution in Sweden; Pomfret's poems; lucubrations of Gaffer Greybeard; Boſton's illuſtration of the Chriſtian religion, 3 vols. Hale's contemplation; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Gray's works; M'Ewen on the types; Gay's fables; Ramſay's poems; Yorick's ſentimental journey, 2 vols. hiſtory of Charles the twelfth of Sweden; Crookſhank's hiſtory of the church of Scotland; brown on liberty; choice emblems for youth; trader's ſure guide; Owen on ſin; la Princeſſe de Cleves; diſcours ſur l'hiſtoire univerſelle, 2 ton. Jeſt and ſong books; alſo a variety of chapman and childrens books.—Where may be had, a general aſſortment of blank books and ſtationay, &c.

N. B. Said MACGILL makes ladies etwees, with or without inſtruments; alſo Morocco and common pocket-books of different ſizes, where ſhop-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any number to ſell again, upon as reaſonable terms as any imported from England; likewiſe ſlate and aſſes ſkin memorandum books.

TO BE LET,

A pleaſant genteel HOUSE well ſituated.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

AS to the Salutatory Oration, and thoſe upon the Education of young Ladies, and upon Politeneſs, although they did credit to the young Gentlemen who delivered them conſidered as College exerciſes; yet the nature of the ſubjects did not admit of any reference to the preſent ſtate of our affairs. But the concluſion of the piece on *ancient Eloquence* contains ſome thoughts worthy of public attention.

The Speaker * obſerves that "our modern improvements, with all their advantages, lead us often to ſubſtitute ſtrokes of mere *art*, inſtead of the marvelous force of genuine *nature*, regulated and aſſiſted by *art*. In ſhort, whether the difference of manners and laws, and the good ſenſe of the moderns, which chooſes to addreſs the judgment rather than the paſſions, or whether the fewer diſorders in the preſent governments afford leſs ſcope for the exertions of *oratory*; yet ſtill it might be expected in greater perfection in the parent country, which enjoys a popular government, if it were not for defects in education; and future negligence and diſſipation in public life. But whatever may be in this, ſince it appears that true oratory is inimical to tyranny and ſlavery, refuſing to dwell with either; and that the earlier periods of ſtates are moſt favourable to eloquence, where liberty is in full vigour, where luxury hath not enervated, and venality cannot reſtrain, the native efforts of a ſoul fired with the love of juſtice; we may therefore hope that eloquence will reſume her former glory in theſe American regions.

"We are now in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe which produced the greateſt orators of ancient days. The ſenſe of Liberty is deeply implanted in every boſom. We have not yet departed far from that ſimplicity of life and purity of manners, which diſtinguiſhed ancient republics. Our Governments are popular. The arts and ſciences are faſt advancing among us, and our preſent difficult ſituation urges us to every effort for our political ſafety. Theſe conſiderations ſhould lead us to cultivate this noble art, and cannot fail to produce men, who, pleading our great American cauſe, ſhall conſume all before them, with the ardent blaze of a Demoſthenes, or the wide ſpreading flame of a Tully.

"This flame, my dear fellow ſtudents, I am ſure, now begins to burn in your boſoms; and therefore I need ſay no more to recommend the ſtudy of an art, which will render you illuſtrious in life, and tranſmit your names with honour to the lateſt poſterity."

The next piece, being an expreſs eſſay upon a ſubject peculiarly intereſting at this time, will not admit of extracts, without deſtroying its connection, and therefore follows entire——

On the FALL of EMPIRES†.

"AT this time of public danger, public trial, and public calamity, when even the *arts* and *ſciences* can ſcarce claim attention, and our country's fate alone—now awfully ſuſpended in the balance of human events—engroſſes every thought; I was at a loſs what ſubject to chooſe meriting your notice. A melancholy one ſeemed moſt ſuitable to the preſent complexion of things; and therefore, with that humility and diffidence becoming my youth, I determined to venture a few ſentiments on the *Fall of Empires*; judging that they might be to us as a beacon ſet upon a perilous place!"

"I was the more encouraged to this, as the claſſic writers, our late maſters, will lend me much aid. For to have read them, merely as introducing us to the knowledge of a dead language, would have been to little purpoſe, if we had neglected the nobler leſſons which they teach us—to mark the fate of kingdoms, and particularly the ſteps by which *Rome*, imperial *Rome*, roſe to the ſummit of human glory, and fell again—low as the duſt of the earth, no longer civilizing and adorning the world; no longer ſhining as a city upon an hill, nay, upon ſeven hills, but trampled under the feet of barbarian ſwarms!"

"The cauſe of this mighty downfal had been long foretold by Jugurtha—"*Venalis civitas! Mox peritura, ſi emptorem invenias.*"—Luxury and her twin daughters, Venality and Vice tumbled the "nurſe of heroes, the glory of empires," the pattern of every human excellence, from her once unenvied height, to the loweſt abyſs of infamy and perdition! When virtue and honour, which drew a willing ſubjection from ſurrounding nations, ceaſed to diſtinguiſh her; when that ſuperior genius and enthuſiaſtic love of *liberty* which raiſed her to eminence, and taught her—"*Parcere ſubjectis, et debellare ſuperbos,*" changed their complexion into rapine and oppreſſion: when that impartial juſtice which protected the innocent, and enrolled the fathers of the ſtate among their gods, was converted into the venal voice of ſenators proſtituted to the higheſt bidder; when that independent ſpirit which could derive all the ſubſtantial comforts of life from a few acres of ground degenerated into a rapaciouſneſs, which whole provinces could not ſatisfy; when Generals and Commanders were not called from a hardy education in the camp or at the plough, but from brothels, and all the effeminate ſcenes of voluptuouſneſs and vice—I ſay, when this melancholy reverſe of character took place, *then* contempt of government, licentiouſneſs, faction and anarchy enſued. The empire tottered on its foundation, and the mighty fabric ſunk beneath its own weight!"

"Such is the flux of human affairs! As the body natural carries from the cradle the ſeeds of its own diſſolution, which ripen faſter or ſlower, as fed by the hand of corruption and ſloth, ſo it is in the body politic. Empires carry in them their own bane, and proceed, in fatal round, from virtuous induſtry and valour, to wealth and conqueſt; next to luxury, then to foul corruption and bloated morals; and, laſt of all, to ſloth, anarchy, ſlavery and political death.

"So ſenſible was Lycurgus of the truth of this doctrine, that all political evils ſpring from *luxury*, and that luxury herſelf is nurſed by wealth, that great idol which all men adore—I ſay, ſo ſenſible was he of this, that the chief object of all his laws was to render Sparta inacceſſible to both. But his experiment was in vain. There is no perfection in human affairs, and it is a melancholy reflexion that our greateſt bleſſings and greateſt misfortunes may often be traced to the ſame ſource. The Spartan lawgiver, glorioufly animated with the love of liberty, wiſhed to preſerve it by the excluſion of what he conſidered as its greateſt foes, *wealth* and *luxury*. But he ſeems not to have reflected that there can be no true liberty without ſecurity of property; and where property is ſecure, induſtry begets wealth; and wealth is often productive of a train of evils naturally deſtructive to virtue and freedom!

"Here, then, is a ſad dilemma in politics. If we exclude *wealth*, it muſt be by regulations intrenching too far upon civil *liberty*. If ſhe is admitted, the ſyren *luxury*, by ſome called her daughter, intrudes at her heels, and gradually contaminates the whole family from which ſhe is ſaid to ſpring."

"What is to be done in this caſe? Muſt we, to ſecure the firſt of bleſſings, *liberty*, ſtrangle her offspring in the birth? Would not this be inevitable death to the parent? Or, is there no proper uſe of *wealth* and *civil happineſs*, the genuine deſcendants of *civil liberty*, without abuſing them to the nouriſhment of *luxury* and *corruption*? To ſay there is not, would be a diſgrace to modern *morality* as well as *policy*, improved, as they ought to be, by a purer ſyſtem of *religion*.

The grand object then of modern legiſlation, has been to regulate the uſe of wealth, but not to exclude it. And to this end, all ſyſtems of education, all laws, all the efforts of patriotiſm, ought to be directed. It is a perverſion of names, to call luxury a genuine deſcendent, or even the moſt diſtant relation of that illuſtrious family, which have true liberty for their head."

"If Mandeville's principle could be admitted, that luxury is beneficial to mankind, by diſſeminating the ſuperfluities of the rich, among the poor, it muſt be a different ſort of luxury from what he deſcribes. It muſt not be that which conſiſts in dull, ſelfiſh, animal enjoyments in minds ſtupified, and bodies enervated, by wallowing for ever in one continual puddle of voluptuouſneſs. For who are they who are benefited by this? Are they not the very blotches and impoſthumes of human nature, the paraſites of the great, and the panders of their vice? And who are they that are injured by it? The induſtrious part of the community, and families venerable perhaps for antiquity, as well as virtue! Wealth had better be conſigned back to the boſom of the earth, and buried ten thouſand fathoms deep, than circulated for ſuch purpoſes as theſe; and the excuſe offered for ſuch a circulation of it, is an inſult upon mankind, while acts of liberality, beneficence, and above all, love to our country, would ſpread it abroad on the world, like the ſilent dews of Heaven, and the balmy breath of ſpring; not contaminating, but refreſhing and invigorating all around."

"There is a certain degree of elegance, and a liberal conſumption of the produce both of nature and art, which become thoſe who are bleſt with affluence; and if ſuch wiſh for true luxury, we quarrel not with the name—Go! enjoy the luxury, not of mere animal nature, but the luxury of rational beings, nay of Heaven itſelf—the luxury of *doing good*."

Go, like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine your ſuperfluity away—
To ſinking worth a cordial hand, or lend;
With better fortune go ſurpriſe a friend;
Go cheer the modeſt ſtranger's lonely ſtate,
Or ſnatch an orphan family from fate.
Theſe are ſuch deeds, as all with tears admire,
Such deeds as ſpring from virtue's nobleſt fire;
Deeds that, beyond ambition's vulgar aim,
Secure a firm, an everlaſting fame,

[*Concluded in the Fourth Page.*]

* *Thomas Ennals*, A. B.

† *Spoken by William Moore Smith*, A. B.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the Hon. the COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *assembled.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT this important æra, when the British empire is in danger of being involved in a civil War, when trade and commerce are at a ſtand, when all the horrors of miſery, poverty and wretchedneſs are hanging over our heads; when want and famine threaten to ſucceed our former plenty, muſt not every Engliſhman ſhudder at the approching danger.

When from the heighth of power, opulence and grandeur, we are on the point of being precipitated into the loweſt abyſs of ſlavery and inſignificance; when from being the firſt and moſt reſpectable people in the world we ſhall be ſunk below the conſequence of a nation, what muſt not be the feelings of every man, whoſe generous ſoul is nobly excited by a love of his country? What will not be his indignation? What bounds will there be to his reſentment? Which of ye will then ſtand forth and confeſs you have been the author of theſe meaſures? The general calamity, I fear, is not far diſtant; and horrid as it muſt be to this country in general, ſtill it will bring with it this comfort, that wicked miniſters and corrupt Members of Parliament muſt then render an account of their actions. The public Juſtice of this nation has been long eluded, and calls now aloud for redreſs.

Beware, ye Miniſters; ye know not on how ſmall a point ye ſtand; ye are now on the brink of an impenetrable gulph; ſtill ye have time to retract; but if tempted by the placid flowings of its waters, ye think ſecurely to ſwim along the ſummit, ye are deceived. When once immerged, the briny waves will uſe their wonted might, and foaming billows ſend you down to the regions below. The people of England are not yet fully appriſed of their danger; but be aſſured when they once come to be thoroughly ſenſible of the calamities your wrong headed meaſures have brought on them, it will not be eaſy to ſtand the torrent of their reſentment. Your venal hirelings in the ſenate will deſert you, or, if ſenſible of their being equally involved in your guilt, from a ſenſe of common danger they ſhould ſtand by you, do not think their weak arguments will have any avail. The people without doors will reſolve upon thoſe meaſures which thoſe within ſhould have done; and ye can expect nothing but that juſt puniſhment which your folly, preſumption and wickedneſs ſhall have merited.

It is foreign to my preſent purpoſe to enter into a diſcuſſion of thoſe rights you, as the ſupreme power of this nation, claim of ſovereignty over the Americans; let it ſuffice to ſay, it is not probable that men, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors with ourſelves; who have been bred up from their childhood in the principles of liberty, and have lived from their firſt ſettlements there in the actual poſſeſſion of this invaluable bleſſing; it is not to be imagined, I ſay, that ſuch men will now quietly ſubmit, and ſuffer themſelves to be deſpoiled of that freedom their anceſtors have tranſmitted to them pure and inviolate; nor is it to be conceived that men, who are not deſtitute of ſpirit, and who have arms in their hands, will quietly lay them down and bend their neck to the galling yoke of tyranny; or is it likely that thoſe who have a ſuperior force, able to cruſh their opponents, will be terrified by empty threats or menaces, when thoſe threats are unſupported by authority, and unaided by juſtice? Your decrees will fall into the ſame ignominy and contempt as the denunciations of the Court of Rome. You might as well think to intimidate theſe people by the Pope's Bulls as by acts of parliament: For what, indeed, ſignify threats or menaces without the two eſſentials neceſſary to ſupport them, juſtice and power; the one to perſuade, the other to enforce? In the preſent conteſt with America I think I may ſafely ſay you are deſtitute of both.

Is it reaſonable or equitable that ſuch of ye as repreſent Northumberland, Cumberland, or any other county in England, or more eſpecially ſuch of ye as are placed in the Houſe of Commons by the ſervile and corrupt votes of dependant boroughs in the different parts of the kingdom, ſhould govern a large and extenſive country at 3000 miles diſtant? What knowledge have ye of America? What know ye of its concerns? Have ye been inſtructed by the people of that land? Are ye acquainted with their manners and their cuſtoms; the ſtate of their finances; the riches and numbers of their people, and what impoſts they are able to bear, and what would entirely cruſh them? To all theſe queſtions I believe I may ſafely anſwer in the negative: But in reply you ſay, you think it is reaſonable that they, as members of the Britiſh empire, ſhould bear a part of the burthen and expence, not conſidering that by the advantages which accrue to Great-Britain from the commerce of theſe countries, and by the reſtrictions we have laid on their trade with all other nations, we already receive more and greater benefits from them than their proportion of taxes would amount to. Wiſely then have ye done to ſtop this certain ſource of riches from the vain and improbable hope of taking from them by force what they already paid with good will.

I need not remind you of the ſtory of the old woman, whoſe hen brought her a golden egg every morning, and would have continued ſo to do had not the covetous old hag thought by killing the hen, ſhe ſhould at once obtain the whole maſs of riches, which now ſhe could only receive by detail, and accordingly put in force this cruel reſolution. The fable tells you what was the conſequence.

Now how nearly you ſtand in the ſame predicament with this old woman I leave to yourſelves to determine: But if I grant that the Americans ſhould pay a proportional tax, beſides maintaining their own internal government, what right have ye to be the aſſeſſors? To ſit in the Britiſh Parliament, a landed qualification is neceſſary. But where muſt that qualification be ſituated? Why within the iſland of Great-Britain. It is a maxim of our law, that no man ſhall be taxed but by his own conſent, given either in perſon or by his repreſentative. I ſhould be glad to know what aſſent ye can give for the Americans. Few or none of ye poſſeſs any property in America, or if ye do, it is not in virtue of ſuch property ye ſit in the Britiſh Senate; therefore whatever burthen you lay on their ſhoulders will be ſo much clear gains to yourſelves: You will not feel the weight of the taxes, which, with ſo much eaſe and confidence, you order to be levied on the Americans. Some of you, indeed, may know the value of the ſums raiſed by the ſhares you receive of the ſpoils. The Miniſter cannot be ſo ungrateful as to neglect adding to your ſalaries, when by your means he ſhall have brought about his end, and increaſed his own. But how weak theſe meaſures are, and how ineffectual a very ſhort time will demonſtrate. Indeed, except yourſelves, who will not be convinced? Every one is ſenſible of the dangerous ſituation to which we are now reduced.

Now, Gentlemen, let me adviſe you, as you regard your own proſperity, let me conjure you as you value your ſafety, to conſider well the ſituation of this unfortunate country; look on the dangers that threaten it on every hand; conſider not only the inexpediency of theſe meaſures, but the total inability of this country to go through with them. Do you imagine the French and Spaniards will be tame and idle ſpectators, when they ſee us once deeply involved in a war with our Colonies? Throw off then your ſupine indolence; awake from your lethargic ſtate; and if ye will not be excited by the deſire of doing good, awake at leaſt to the ſenſe of your own danger: Think when the general calamity comes who will be the objects of public odium. Will not the adviſers of theſe deſtructive meaſures be the firſt ſacrifices to the popular clamour? When the merchants, traders, and manufacturers are ſtarving; when the whole maſs of the people are in miſery and diſtreſs, what ſecurity can you expect to find? Where will you hope to conceal yourſelves? Will you be ſafe even within thoſe ſacred walls? Or rather, may you not fear being purſued, not only there but even into your moſt ſecret lurking holes? Strafford and Laud were condemned and juſtly executed for being the adviſers of arbitrary meaſures. The King, had he been able, would have protected them; they only echoed back to him his own ſentiments, ſtrengthened by their flattery and obſequiouſneſs: But weak is the power of rulers when oppoſed to the wants and diſtreſſes, the rage and reſentment of the multitude.

When the artificers and handicraftſmen come by thouſands to your houſe demanding bread, it will be too late to argue; the miſchief will be done: You then will have only to conceal your obnoxious heads, and ſave yourſelves, if you can, from popular reſentment and public juſtice. There may be a time, and I believe that time will ſoon come, when the nod and ſmiles of the Miniſter will be ſhunned with as much care as they are now fought for with eagerneſs.

Once more I admoniſh you to awake before it is too late. Stop the further progreſs of the evil ye cannot now totally cure; and though ye will not be rouzed by a love of your country, nor a ſenſe of the impending ruin which threatens us, yet conſider your own danger, as moſt aſſuredly ſuch of ye as have been the adviſers of theſe meaſures will be the firſt ſacrifices. Repeal then theſe accurſed acts, acknowledge yourſelves to have been in the wrong, and thus atone as much as now lies in your power for the miſchiefs you have already occaſioned. MONITOR.

Extract of a Letter from DEAN SWIFT *to* WILLIAM PULTENEY, Eſq.

"THE folkes *here*, whom *they call* a PARLIAMENT, will imitate *your's* in every thing; after the ſame manner a monkey doth a human creature. If my health were not ſo bad, although my years be ſo many, I fear I might *outlive liberty* in ENGLAND. It hath continued longer than in any other monarchy; and muſt end, as all others have done, which were eſtabliſhed by the Goths, and is now falling in the ſame manner that the reſt have done.

"It is very natural for every *King* to deſire unlimited power; it is as proper an object to *their* appetites, as a wench to an abandoned young fellow, or wine to a drunkard: But, what puzzles me is, to know how a man of birth, title, and fortune, can find his account in making himſelf and his poſterity ſlaves! They are paid for it; the Court will reſtore what their luxury hath deſtroyed; I have nothing to object.

"But let me ſuppoſe a Chief Miniſter, from a ſcanty fortune almoſt eaten up with debts, acquiring by all methods a monſtrous overgrown eſtate—Why, he will ſtill go on, to endeavour making his maſter *abſolute*, and, thereby, their power of ſeizing all *his* poſſeſſions at his pleaſure, and hanging or baniſhing *him* into the bargain. Therefore, if I were *ſuch* a Miniſter, I would act like a prudent gameſter, and cut, as the ſharpers call it, before luck began to change. What, if ſuch a Miniſter, when he had got two or three millions, would pretend to conviction, ſeem to dread attempts upon Liberty, and bring over all his forces to the country ſide?

"As to the luſt of *abſolute power*, I deſpair it can ever be cooled, unleſs Princes had capacity to read the hiſtory of the *Roman* Emperors; How many of them were murdered by their own army? And the ſame may be ſaid of the *Ottomans* by their Janiſſaries; and many other examples are eaſy to be found. If *I* were *ſuch* a Miniſter, I would go further, and endeavour to be King myſelf. Such feats have happened among the petty tyrants of old Greece, and the worſt that happened was their being murdered for their own pains."

H A G U E, March 7.

AT ſo critical a period as the preſent, an important piece of intelligence from the Court of Berlin muſt naturally cauſe various conjectures and ſerious ſpeculations. M. Galſter, a favourite Miniſter and Privy Counſellor of the King of Pruſſia, who, and who only, had the ear of the King, and was the only Miniſter who had leave to open the diſpatches before they were given for the Royal peruſal; even this Miniſter was ſuddenly ſeized, and carried to the caſtle of Spondau, where he is guarded by a whole Company of Dragoons with drawn ſwords. The reaſon of this aſtoniſhing incident is not eaſily to be accounted for; but it is not totally unknown, that this fallen Miniſter dared to keep unpermitted correſpondence with the Courts of Stockholm, Verſailles, and Dreſden, which, as it ſeems, threw a great light upon ſeveral matters which hitherto have been a ſecret even to the moſt ſagacious politicians. We muſt, however, wait for particulars till next mail; and although it was given out, that he was impriſoned on account of ſome affairs concerning the Pruſſian Marine Society, yet we know better.

Dublin, March 18. There is no doubt but the act of Parliament now paſſing in England, to reſtrain the Americans from fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, will be ſenſibly felt in this kingdom, as the quantity of blubber and oil will be ſo much diminiſhed, as to enhance the value of this uſeful article to a moſt diſtreſſing degree.

LONDON, *March* 16.

It is now ſaid, with ſome degree of certainty, that Lord Sandwich will go as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, as ſoon as the Earl of Harcourt's time is expired.

March 17. Although every thing on the ſubject has been ſo ſilent of late, 'tis ſaid, for certain that an attempt will be made in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons next meeting to unite that kingdom with England.

It is an old adage "that when times are at the worſt they mend." Corruption ſays a correſpondent, like the ſpider Arachne, ſeems to have ſpun out its own bowels, and muſt ſhortly expect annihilation.—*Au contraire*, this never can happen, but when the Miniſter has no more money to corrupt with.

There was a ſingular paper picked up in St. James's Park on Sunday laſt, addreſſed to a Great Perſonage, which concluded with theſe words: "To your tents, O Iſrael, bind your Nobles in chains, and your Princes in fetters of iron."

We are informed that few or no ſeamen enter at the five houſes of rendezvous which have been opened for ſome weeks paſt, ſo great is the averſion of our honeſt tars to form any part of an armament againſt our North-American brethren. Government giving a bounty for raiſing 2000 additional ſailors, would incur a diſgrace, and a much greater if any attempt to impreſs.

His Majeſty has given leave for the royal vault to be opened in Weſtminſter Abbey, for the interment of the Princeſs Carolina Auguſta Maria, youngeſt daughter to the Duke of Glouceſter.

Houſe of Commons, March 27.

This day the Houſe was well attended. At three o'clock Mr. Rice was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Lords, deſiring an immediate conference with their lordſhips in their painted chamber. The managers names were then called over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported, that they had left the bill with their lordſhips for reſtraining the trade, and prohibiting the fiſhery of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. on the banks of Newfoundland, together with the reaſons for the Commons having diſagreed to ſome of the amendments made to ſaid bill by their lordſhips.

At half after four, Mr. Hartly roſe and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore, by royal requiſition. It, he ſays, will be evident, that if the preſent propoſitions are over-ruled, whatever charges of inſincerity may be made againſt America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute to whom latent deſigns may be with juſtice imputed.

He was ſeconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and anſwered by Lord North, who declined giving any ſpecific or direct anſwer to the concluſion drawn by Mr. Hartly.

The queſtion was put at half after ſeven o'clock, which paſſed in the negative, without a diviſion.

Houſe of Commons, March 30.

At three o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the committee to the bill for reſtraining the commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The Houſe was very full, and long debates were expected, but nothing was ſaid but a few words by Captain Luttrell, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretell, that it would anſwer no good purpoſe but one, that of bringing diſgrace and ruin on its framers and abettors.

Lord North, after replying ſhortly, and defending the bill on the old gronud of neceſſity, offering a clauſe to extend the bill to the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware. The clauſe was contained in the following words. "That during the continuance of this act, no goods ſhall be ſhipped from the conuties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, but to the places therein before-mentioned." A few obſervations were made upon this extraordinary mode of procedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of parliament, that of condemning people unheard, nay, even without enquiry. The clauſe however with the other amendments, being read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the Houſe without any further oppoſition, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Monday next.

March 28.

The following is an authentic copy of the Petition of the North-American Merchants, preſented to his Majeſty on Thurſday laſt, by Meſſrs. Lane, Molleſon, and Bridgen.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the city of London, *concerned in the Commerce of North-America.*

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, and others, concerned in the commerce of North-America, beg leave to approach and humbly to lay before your Majeſty thoſe grievances, from the weight of which we are obliged to ſeek refuge in your royal wiſdom and juſtice. An application of this extraordinary nature, we hope, will not be attributed to any deſign on our part to diſturb your Majeſty's government, but to our preſent uncommon ſufferings, the ſeverity of which is aggravated by the proſpect of future calamities.

We are conſtrained, with very deep concern, to obſerve, that the miniſters of your Majeſty have, for ſome years paſt, adopted a new mode of government with regard to the Colonies; a mode which has created great diſquietude in the minds of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, and has been productive of repeated interruptions of the valuable commerce carried on between this country and America. An evil of ſuch magnitude awakes us from that ſilence which we have hitherto obſerved, in confidence that your Majeſty's miniſters, perceiving the effect, of this fatal innovation, would revert at length to thoſe wiſe regulations by which the government of the Colonies had been ſucceſsfully adminiſtred. In the meaſures of late purſued, we have the unhappineſs to find that experience has been diſregarded; and that the miſchiefs reſulting from this error, which by the application of ſeaſonable and moderate remedies might have been prevented, have been ſuffered to grow to a degree of alarming inveteracy. The interruption of commerce, the diſtreſs of manufactures, the diminution of your Majeſty's revenues, are miſchiefs which are loſt in the contemplations of your Majeſty's ſubjects in America and the horrors of a civil war.

If the ſubjects of your Majeſty in North-America have been led into any acts of extravagance, we confide in your Majeſty's juſtice to explain their preſent proceedings by that loyalty which has diſtinguiſhed them upon former occaſions. Your Majeſty will eſtimate their conduct by the integrity of their intentions; and if they have been betrayed by repeated provocation, or exceſſive puniſhment, into any meaſures which may be reproved, your Majeſty will impute them to their true cauſe, and will make a juſt diſtinction between the turbulence of a faction, and the eager contentions of a free people.

To enforce this ſyſtem of ſeverity towards the Colonies, an act has been paſſed by both houſes of parliament, and is now awaiting your Majeſty's royal aſſent; "To reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New-Hampſhire, and the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence plantations, in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, &c.

By the operation of this act, many thouſands of your Majeſty's ſubjects in thoſe provinces, bereft of their occupation, and in vain deſirous of exerting their uſual induſtry, will either remain a burthen on the community, or ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away by a ſpirit of enterprizing deſpair. The loſs they will ſuſtain by the interruption of ſo valuable a branch of their commerce, will be aggravated by the want of proviſions which they derive from that ſource. Their minds already too much irritated, will be ſtill more inflamed; and to their other cauſes of diſcontent, will be added the ſtrong and irreſiſtable impulſe of famine. So forcible an incentive, it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed that human nature can withſtand. The moſt moderate will at length give way to the impatience of complaint; the moſt loyal will forget their duty in the ſevere conflict of obedience and neceſſity.

We are ſenſible indeed, from the imperfect inſtitution of human judicatures, that it is not poſſible in all caſes to diſcriminate the innocent from the guilty. But no arguments, in our apprehenſion, can juſtify a mode of puniſhment that involves thouſands, who confeſſedly are not guilty of the offence for which it is inflicted; a puniſhment that is not to be averted by the future deportment of the unfortunate perſons who are the innocent victims of it, but which may be entailed upon them for ever by the perſevering reſiſtance of their neighbours.

The impolicy of this act, we apprehend, will afford an argument no leſs weighty to induce your Majeſty to withold your aſſent from it. It muſt be admitted, if the European market could be ſupplied by the merchants of Great-Britain or Ireland, that it cannot be ſupplied upon the ſame terms, and conſequently that it will create an opening for the French to interfere and rival us in that beneficial commerce. Nor can it be urged that they are prevented from ſo doing by the limits to which their fiſhery is confined; for it is not improbable but that they may take a ſufficient quantity of fiſh within their own limits to ſupply the European market; and even if that were not the caſe, they would undoubtedly effect it by other means. Whatever reliance may be placed in theory upon the inviſible lines drawn by treaty, as the boundaries of their right of fiſhery, we are well acquainted by experience, how eaſily thoſe limits are eluded or tranſgreſſed. But if this profitable branch of trade ſhould be once interupted, it will be as a river diverted from its courſe, and will either looſe itſelf entirely, or wander into new channels, from whence no human effort can recal it.

We therefore moſt humbly pray your Majeſty, to withold your royal aſſent from an act, which is no leſs repugnant to good policy than juſtice. We acknowledge the many bleſſings which we and our anceſtors have enjoyed under the Princes of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe; and feeling an unfeigned ſatisfaction in the paternal regard, which your Majeſty has repeatedly expreſſed for the welfare and happineſs of all your ſubjects, with the greater confidence we intreat the exertion of that juſt and neceſſary prerogative, which the conſtitution has wiſely placed in your Majeſty's hands. Permit us at the ſame time to expreſs our wiſhes, that your Majeſty may temper with clemency thoſe rigorous meaſures with which your American ſubjects are threatened. The benevolence of your Majeſty will inſpire you upon this

occasion, with a recollection of the high deserts of the ancestors of this unfortunate people; who flying from the house of bondage, and guided by the spirit of freedom and their own enlightened conscience, traversed the vast ocean, and encountered all the perils of a dreary wilderness.

Your Majesty will contemplate likewise the extensive benefits gradually derived from their patient industry and perseverance; and weighing the great commercial advantages that for many years have accrued to these kingdoms from the American colonies, and the dreadful consequences of the disorders which now distract them, will pursue such lenient measures as can alone restore true harmony, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the British empire.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 18.

A terrible fire broke out in Boston, about nine o'clock last evening, and raged a long time.—We hear it began just above the Draw-bridge, and burnt along the Town-dock. A great number of buildings are doubtless consumed; but it is not possible to collect the particulars for this paper.

Last Wednesday Capt. Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings intelligence, that 20 tons of hay being about to be shipped from thence for the use of the ministerial army in Boston, the people found means to set it on fire, by which it was near all haypily consumed.

The inhabitants of Boston are permitted to come out but very slow; numbers are not permitted to come out on any terms. The distress of the inhabitants on account of provisions is shocking indeed.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Island) May 15.

A gentleman, who left Roxbury, near Boston, on Wednesday last, says, that just before he came away, two letters were received there from England, by a vessel in a short passage to Salem, one was dated the third, the other the 9th of April; both of which give an account, that most of the troops, which had been several times ordered to embark, were, on account of the great disturbances among the people finally stopped.

Yesterday a sloop arrived here from Boston, with about 80 of the inhabitants of that barbarously distressed town.

It is said the Governor of Canada, has wrote General Gage, he can get officers there, to act against New-England, but no privates, the people in general declaring they will not fight against the Colonies.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

By Capt. Lawrence from Boston, we are informed, that the Cerberus sloop of war, with the Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, are arrived there.

Governor Leyborne, of the Grenades, lately died at St. Vincents, after a few days illness.

Friday night last, Captain Reynolds arrived here from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire:—Last Monday off Cape Anne he was boarded by Captain Greaves in a tender, who had come out of Boston the day before, and informed him, that three transports arrived there the 6th inst. from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that several vessels were then in sight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and several guns had been heard in the offing.

Thursday Capt. Reynolds spoke with Capt. Lindsay, in the Falcon sloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a sloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried some provisions to Providence, &c. for the use of the Boston Provincials, he dispatched his Lieutenant, with his Tender and 20 men, and two other officers to take possession of her; which they accordingly did: But before they could carry her off, she was re-taken, as also the Tender, by some boats from the country, and the Lieutenant lost an arm, the gunner was wounded in the head, and the Doctor's mate in one of his legs. The seamen were sent prisoners into the country.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 29.

On Monday the first instant His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of South-Carolina was pleased to adjourn the General Assembly of that Province to Thursday the first day of June next.

On Wednesday last, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; set off for Virginia, in order to attend in his place, as Speaker of the Honourable House of Burgesses of that Colony, called by proclamation to meet at Williamsburg, on Thursday the first of June next; and the Hon. John Hancock, Esq. was appointed President of the Congress in his room.

On Wednesday evening between nine and 10 o'clock, a number of men in disguise (supposed about 25) assembled together, and made a most daring attempt, upon the public gaol of this city, with intention (as it is said) to rescue from their confinement, two criminals under sentence of death. With some sledge hammers, crowbars, &c. which they forcibly took out of a smith's shop in the neighbourhood, they broke a hole in the cellar door, though not large enough for their purpose of entering that way; and finding all their endeavours to break open the prison door unsuccessful, they attempted to set it on fire; but before the fire took effect, the city was alarmed, and the Magistrates, with a vigour that does honour to Civil Society, repaired to the prison, where a number of the inhabitants (as well those who have been learning the use of arms as others) were assembled, with determined purpose to assist and support the civil authority. In a few minutes the rioters were dispersed, several of them taken and put into the Work-house and Gaol. A strong guard was placed at the prison for the remainder of the night, which prevented further damage.

On Thursday last a Gold Medal was adjudged by the Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Philadelphia, to Mr. WILLIAM REED, of Georgia, for his extensive and accurate knowledge of that branch of medicine.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 17, 1775.

Resolved Unanimously,

That all exportations to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the Island of St. Johns, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the Parish of St. John's, and to East and West Florida, immediately cease; and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessaries, be furnished to the British Fisheries on the American Coasts, until it be otherwise determined by the Congress. *A true copy from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 27, 1775.

Upon Motion, The Memorial of Robert Murray and John Murray, "Desiring to be restored "to their former situation with respect to their "commercial privileges," was taken into consideration, and after some time spent thereon,

Resolved, That where any person hath been or shall be adjudged by a Committee to have violated the Continental Association, and such offender shall satisfy the Convention of the Colony, where the offence was or shall be committed, or the Committee of the Parish of St. John's in the Colony of Georgia, if the offence be committed there, of his contrition for his offence, and sincere resolution to conform to the Association for the future, the said Convention or Committee of the parish of St. John's aforesaid may settle the terms upon which he may be restored to the favor and forgiveness of the public, and that the terms be published.

A true copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, May 27, 1775.

Resolved, That Mr. George Robotham has very fully and candidly satisfied this Committee touching his intended voyage in the Schooner Polly, fully removing any doubts respecting his being bound to Newfoundland, and has approved himself to this Committee as a friend to the public cause. J. B. SMITH.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at* Trenton, NEW-JERSEY, *May* 26, 1775.

THE Continental Congress having resolved unanimously, "That all exportations to "Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the Island of St. John's, "Newfoundland, Georgia, except the Parish of "St. John's, and to East and West-Florida, "immediately cease, and that no provisions of "any kind, or other necessaries, be furnished to "the British Fisheries on the American Coasts, "until it be otherwise determined by the Con-"gress,"

Resolved Unanimously, That this Congress earnestly recommend to the good people of this province, that they do most religiously adhere to the said Resolution; and that the Secretary publish this our Resolve in one or more of the public news-papers. *Signed by Order*,

JONATHAN D. SERGEANT, Secretary.

Monmouth County, Upper-Freehold, May 4, 1775.

This day, agreeable to previous notice, a very considerable number of the principal inhabitants of this township, met at Imlay's Town, JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq; in the Chair.

When the following Resolves were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That it is our first wish to live in Union with Great Britain, agreeable to the principles of the constitution; that we consider the unnatural civil war, which we are about to be forced into, with anxiety and distress, but, that we are determined to oppose the novel claim of the parliament of Great-Britain, to raise a revenue in America, and risk every possible consequence, rather than submit to it.

Resolved, That it appears to this meeting, that there are a sufficient number of arms for the people.

Resolved, That a sum of money be now raised to purchase what further quantity of powder and ball may be necessary; and it is recommended, that every man capable of bearing arms, enter into companies to train, and be prepared to march at a minute's warning; and it is further recommended to the people, that they do not waste their powder in fowling or hunting.

A subscription was then opened, and 160l. instantly paid into the hands of a person appointed for that purpose. The officers of four companies were then chosen, and the meeting broke up in perfect unanimity.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Minor, Clerk.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

LONDON, *March*, 1775.

The following Address has been sent to Ireland for publication, and should be published in all the American Papers.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Gentlemen,

YOU are about to embark for *America*, to compel your fellow subjects there to submit to POPERY and SLAVERY.

It is the glory of the British Soldier, that he is the *Defender*, not the *Destroyer* of the Civil and Religious Rights of the people. The English soldiery are immortalized in history for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country.

When King JAMES the second endeavoured to introduce the Roman Catholic Religion and arbitrary power into *Great Britain*, he had an army encamped on Hounslow-Heath, to terrify the people. Seven Bishops were seized upon, and sent to the Tower. But they appealed to the laws of their country, and were set at liberty. When this news reached the camp, the shouts of joy were so great, that they re-echoed in the Royal Palace. This, however, did not quite convince the King, of the aversion of the soldiers to be the instruments of oppression against their fellow subjects. He therefore made another trial. He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that those who did not chuse to support the King's measures should ground their arms. When, behold, to his utter confusion, and their eternal honor—the whole body grounded their arms.

You, Gentlemen, will soon have an opportunity of shewing equal virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow subjects in America, because they will not submit to be slaves, and are alarmed at the establishment of Popery and arbitrary power in one half of their country.

Whether you will draw those swords which have defended them against their enemies to butcher them into a resignation of their rights, which they hold as the sons of *Englishmen*, is in your breasts. That you will not stain the laurels you have gained from *France*, by dipping them in civil blood, is every good man's hope.

Arts will no doubt be used to persuade you, that it is your duty to obey orders; and that you are sent upon the just and righteous errand of crushing rebellion. But your own hearts will tell you, that the people may be so ill treated, as to make resistance necessary. You know, that violence and injury offered from one man to another, has always some pretence of right and reason to justify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard names and accusations may be bestowed upon your fellow subjects in America, be assured that they have not deserved them; but are driven, by the most cruel treatment, into despair. In this despair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried, in vain, every peaceable means of obtaining redress of their manifold grievances.

Before God and man they are right.

Your Honour then, Gentlemen, as soldiers, and your humanity as men, forbid you to be the instruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppressed fellow subjects. Remember that your first obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you shed innocent blood, bids you act contrary to his Commandments. I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

By the HONORABLE
JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, *and Counties of* New-Castle, Kent *and* Sussex *on* Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain *JOHN M'ALLISTER*, a young man, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, round shouldered, bow legged, a little pitted with the small pox, and wears his own hair, who was confined in the public goal of the city and county of Philadelphia, under sentence of death, for uttering and passing counterfeited Bills of Credit of this province, knowing the same to be counterfeited, hath lately made his escape from the said goal; and it is highly expedient for the discouragement of such pernicious and atrocious crimes that the said *John M'Allister* should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment: I HAVE therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby promising and engaging that the public Reward of *TWO HUNDRED POUNDS* shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *John M'Allister*, and safely deliver him to the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the goal aforesaid. AND I DO hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other his Majesty's faithful and liege subjects within my Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said *John M'Allister*, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, and in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honor's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jun. Sec'ry.

GOD save the KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Rhode-Island.
Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E.
Brig Jenny, W. Workman, South-Carolina.
Brig Minerva, E. Wigglesworth, Surinam.
Sloop Mary, M. Siddon, Tortola.
Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Grenadoes.
Brig Hannah, D. Coates, St. Lucia.
Brig Addison, T. Candell, Barcelona.
Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Ditto.
Sch. Elizabeth, J. Watt, Jamaica.
Brig Sally, T. Nelson, Ditto.
Ship America, J. M'Kay, Londonderry.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Sally, J. Alberson, New-York.
Brig Polly, J. Robinson, Cork.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, St. Vincents.
Brig Unity, P. Flynn, St. Kitts.
Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinson, Falmouth.
Sch. Mary, J. Allen, Jamaica.
Brig Addison, T. Candell, Lisbon.
Brig George, W. Simpson, Ditto.

CLEARED.

Sloop Prudence, H. Norris, Georgia.
Sloop Dispatch, B. Minors, New-Providence.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sloop James, A. Gibbons, North-Carolina.
Sch. Betsey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Georgia.
Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Portsmouth, N. E.
Brig John, J. Ashmead, Barbados.
Sch. Lloyd, J. Smith, South-Carolina.
Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island.
Brig Success, G. May, Cork.
Sch. Jenny, R. Berisson, Jamaica.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Sloop Discovery, B. Quithell, North-Carolina.
Ship Molly, T. Randall, Newfoundland.
Brig Betsy, T. Bernard, Jamaica.
Ship Jane, J. Mathie, Bristol.
Sch. Molly, G. Robotham, Cadiz.
Brig Betsy and Nancy, P. Flynn, St. Kitts.

A NEW AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

RYVES AND FLETCHER,
PAPER STAINERS,

MAKE and SELL all kinds of PAPER HANGINGS, &c. at their house in Pine street, Philadelphia. As they are the first who have attempted that manufacture on this continent, and which has really been attended with great expence in procuring proper hands, materials, &c. and as it consumes a large quantity of the paper of this country; they are therefore induced to hope for the countenance and protection of all well wishers to the infant manufactures of America. They beg leave to assure the Public that their utmost endeavours will be exerted to excel in neatness of patterns and elegance of colour; and notwithstanding the very heavy expence attendant on so extensive an undertaking, they will sell on much more reasonable terms than any paper can be disposed of which is imported into America.

Any person who has a farm to rent, within three to ten miles or more of this city, with a good dwelling-house thereon, containing any number of acres from thirty to one hundred, may meet with a good improving tenant by leaving a line with the Printer.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA.)

THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;

A NEW vessel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for passengers; will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his house in Southwark, or on board at Mr. Joseph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store on said wharf, who has for sale, Carolina seal-leather, new rice, pink-root, an assortment of English cordage, and a quantity of fine Muscovado sugars in hogsheads.

Baltimore, May 20, 1775.

ON the third day of November last was committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a run-away, a Negro man who calls himself TOMBOY, and says he is the property of ROBERT RUTTER, but either cannot or will not tell in what county his master lives, nor can he give any account of the names of any Gentlemen who live in the neighbourhood of his master. I am inclined to think he came from Somerset or Worcester county, as he was brought to this town by a shallop that is said to have come from one of these counties. He is about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven inches high, and a strong made fellow. It is long since he has been advertised in the Maryland Gazette. If he is not taken away in one month from this date, I shall sell him for payment of his prison fees. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

Just opened, and to be SOLD by
WILLIAM BALL,

At his New Ware house of Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Brass Wares, the north side of Market-streets, three doors below Hall and Sellers's Printing-Office, being the place late of Mr. Thomas Boyle, Pewterer and Brasier, deceased,

ALL the Stock in Trade of the said Thomas Byles, consisting of pewter and hard metal dishes, plates, basons porringers, tankards, mugs, &c. of all sizes; sacrament cups; cullenders, barbers pots and basons, sealed measures from a gallon to a jill, bottle cranes, pint pocket bottles, half pint ditto, sucking bottles for children, table and tea spoons, ink stands, tea and coffee pots, mustard and pepper casters, salts, sugar and chocolate bowls, wash basons, bed pans, close stool pans, chamber pots, urinals, &c. copper tea kettles, sauce pans, quart and pint mugs, large and small coffee pots, &c. brass kettles from a barrel to a quart, warming pans, boiling pots, chafing dishes, &c.

He has also for SALE, as usual, an assortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY; money scales and weights, wool cards, frying pans, steel coffee mills, 11 by 9 crown window glass, buck and swan shot and bullets, 8 and 16 ounce tacks and clout nails, saddlers sett, tuft nails and staples, brass handles and escutcheons, cloke pins, plated spurs, coral beads, chapes and tongues for buckles sorted, a large assortment of watch seals, watch keys and chains, watch and clock faces, ditto hour and minute hands, verges, watch glasses, miniature glasses, watch main springs, jewellers unset stones for buckles, buttons, &c. ditto garnet stones, white and red foile, death heads, brushes, crucibles and blue melting pots, putty, rotten and pumice stone, borax, &c. a quantity of old brass and copper.

N. B. He wants to employ a journeyman Silversmith that is a neat hammerman; also a Pewterer, if a good workman.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Has for SALE, at his store in Third-street, five doors below the sign of the Bunch of Grapes, between Market and Arch-streets,

A VARIETY of Merchandize, which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash, by wholesale or retail, viz. locks, latches, cupboard turns, hinges, bolts, augers, gimblets, saws, hammers, nails, springs, tacks, gouges, chissels, firmers, plain irons, compasses, rules, squares, drawing knives, spoke shaves, pincers, nippers, files, rasps, scythes, shovels and tongs, candlesticks, snuffers, bellows, awl blades and handles, Turky oil stones, scythe, rag and hand stones, razors and hones, japanned plate covers and tea canisters, brass furniture for desks and drawers, brass and lignum vitæ casters, plated and polished steel spurs, cork screws, penknives, shoemakers heel knives, a large assortment of table knives and forks, plasterers trowels, mink traps, waggon, cart and chaise wheel boxes, Bristol steel, Iron pots, baking kettles, bridle bitts, stirrup irons, buckles, globe and staple nails, staples and plates, orris, webb, fringe, bridle reins, plushes, worsted bindings, whips, whip lashes and whip cords, brass buckles and watering hooks for chaise furniture, common corks, sets of casters in frames, English China bowls, a quantity of stone and earthen wares, &c.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of April last, from the subscriber, living about 18 miles from Baltimore town, two indented servent men, viz. EDWARD HALL, a convict, born in Worcester, about 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy complexion, grey eyes, sandy coloured hair mixed with some grey, stoops in his walk, has a down look, lost two of his upper teeth, much given to swearing, has been used to the sea, and is lame in his right leg: Had on a blue surtout coat, coarse grey cloth breeches, one close bodied coat with large metal buttons, grey yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them. The other named DOMINICK CURLY, an Irishman, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, small eyes, straight limbed, and is pitted with the small pox: Had on and took with him, a black wig, mixed grey country made coat and breeches, one light coloured ditto, two pair of shoes, several pair of stockings, two good hats, with other things not known. It is supposed they have a pass of one Richard Watson's, signed by Robert M'Pherson, Esq; they took a yellowish dog with them. Whoever takes up said servants, shall have, if ten miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS, if 20 miles, FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province, THIRTY DOLLARS, if one hundred miles, FORTY DOLLARS, and if one hundred fifty miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by DANIEL BOWER.

N. B. One has been in the country before, and it is supposed have made towards New-York.

May 19th, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON and GARRET VOORHEES, prisoners confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Robert Smith, and Thomas Rodman, two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County, at the house of Joseph Haight, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief &c. of insolvent debtors.

Advertisements omitted this week must be in our next.

" If th's godlike u'e is made of our superfluities, after a decent provision for our families, we shall never have occasion to deem wealth incompatible with liberty; but if applied to the ignoble purposes of what is commonly called luxury, *we* too in our turn must soon sink into that dreadful gulph—"

Where the pale ghosts of mighty empires stalk
In melancholy guise, with not one mark
Of glory left—their wither'd laurels all
Dropp'd from their brow, to mock the pride of man,

" At this thought you are roused, and methinks I hear every American cry out—*Luxury*, the foe to *Liberty* shall never find footing here—*Liberty* is our idol!—She is the parent of virtue, the guardian of innocence and the terror of vice. Equal laws, security of property, true religion, wisdom, magnanimity, arts and sciences are her lovely offspring!—She† has turned desarts into fruitful fields, and villages into populous cities. Without enjoying the blessings which she bestows, the solitary state of nature is preferable to society; and the skins of wild beasts a more honourable covering than all the silken vestments *slavery* can bestow. For *slavery* debases the nature of man, and is a standing war against heaven and earth. Baseness and misery are her offspring; and all manner of injustice, rapine and vice fill up her train!—

" Here then I rest my argument!—Since at the feet of *luxury*, the chief empires of the *old world*, lie prostrate and debased; let us learn wisdom from the example of others; and particularly in our present trying situation, let us rouse from the *lap of ease*, and be prepared for every *patriotic exertion*, If we hope to ride out the storm, let us like skilful mariners call *all hands* to the oars and ropes; beginning our work by throwing overboard every thing useless, and taking down the *superfluous sails*."

" And oh! thou that art the great *pole star*, by which every hero and every patriot, of ancient or modern times, has directed his course—*do thou shine in upon us!* Thou that didst illuminate Britons, when the name of Britons reached its highest glory! Thou that didst inspire our Hampdens, our Sidneys, our Russels, our Lockes! Thou that ledst our fathers across the vast ocean to plant a wilderness, and didst dictate to our venerable PENN, his benevolent system of laws—Genius of liberty, guardian angel of the *free*, by whatever name thou wilt be called.—Or rather more devoutly—Thou FATHER and MAKER OF ALL! from whom every good and perfect gift descends—*do thou shine in upon us!*—Rekindle the ancient British spirit wherever Britons dwell.—Save a *parent state*, and save the *children* too! May the day be removed to the farthest verge of time, in which virtue shall wholly forsake the *old world*—But if in thy wise dispensations that day should be permitted sooner to dawn, have compassion on the *new!* Invigorate and support us in every thing praise worthy—that so, amidst the vile *wastes of empires*, this one corner of the globe may at least remain the last asylum of truth, righteousness, and freedom!'

On the conclusion of this piece, which was delivered with a fervour and animation worthy of the subject, the audience, no longer confining themselves to the usual silent marks of applause, broke forth into one loud and general *plaudit*—a sure testimony that the sentiments it contains found an advocate in every bosom.

An Account of the VALEDICTORY ORATION*.

THE first part of this piece contained an accurate analysis of the different branches of science necessary to a liberal education, and might be very proper to be laid before the public; but the latter part is what coincides with our present design, and gave the speaker a full opportunity of displaying the strength of his oratory.

After summing up this first part with the following just remark—" That *liberty* cannot be destroyed till true learning is extinguished, like a mighty giant who cannot be subdued till his eyes are blinded, or eradicated"—he addresses himself to the *trustees* of the college as follows—

" Since such is the influence of a good education upon the manners, the genius, the felicity of individuals as well as whole kingdoms, how shall we prepare ourselves to take leave of this SEAT OF LETTERS? When I recollect that *here* we have spent our youthful, and perhaps many of our happiest days, delighted and improved; when I call to mind, that while we have been led thro' the pleasing walks of science, you, Gentlemen, the benevolent founders and patrons of this Seminary, with a care even PATERNAL, have joined our worthy preceptors in watching our steps, and inciting us to glory and excellence by example as well as precept; and when I look forward and consider that we are soon to launch out into the world upon the foundation of our own yet unripened reason—a thousand anxious thoughts croud upon my mind, too big for utterance! My bosom heaves with gratitude which language cannot express! My tongue faulters, and refuses the office of bidding ADIEU, or dissolving a connection so useful, so honourable to us! No, Gentlemen! let it not be dissolved—we will still look up to you with FILIAL REVERENCE, for council and protection in the ways of virtue; and while we walk in them, we know that you will absolve us from those inferior marks of gratitude which words can but ill express.

" Happy Pennsylvania! although dark clouds lower over our heads—yet happy in this—that the first men of our country, even the descendents of our venerable Founder, Governors, Judges, Divines, and the oracles of our other liberal professions—deign to superintend the education of youth, and to train up a succession of patriots, sages and lawgivers, to support and dignify our great AMERICAN CAUSE, when the present illustrious set of actors shall quit this earthly stage!

" As to you, young Gentlemen, who are following us through those pleasing walks of science, I know that you already anticipate that part of my address which custom has appropriated to you.—With such models before you, countenanced and encouraged by such dignified characters, the eyes of your country upon you, and its growing difficulties calling for growing exertions of wisdom and virtue—lose not your present golden opportunities of preparing yourselves to act a worthy part in life. Be not discouraged with the apparent difficulty of improvement. Our little experience, being however somewhat greater than yours, entitles us to tell you, that difficulties vanish as industry increases, and the farther you travel in the paths of learning, the more smooth and delightful they become.

" But the last and most severe part of my present duty remains. I am now to bid *adieu* to you, my dear fellow Graduates, as joint votaries of science in this place. Being now to part, our lots may be cast wide in this continent, and our pursuits may be different. The moment we step over yonder threshold, we must look upon ourselves as embarking on the perilous voyage of life, in perilous times. The happy hours of youth, which we have spent here in joyous converse, opening our bosoms to each other, unsuspecting and unsuspected, will often recur to us in sweet remembrance—Yes! my companions! let them recur; and with them, let all the instructive lessons we have here received, recur also—and thus our constant wishes will be, for the prosperity of this Seminary, that it may continue to the latest ages one of the brightest luminaries of this new world, the grand nursery of TRUTH and FREEDOM; diffusing abroad whatever can elevate or enlighten mankind, and promote the best interests of this great and growing country!

" And while in this public manner we confess our obligations to this our *alma mater*, and have been dignified with her laurels; it is her right in return, nay it is our country's right, to expect from us a conduct in life proportionably dignified. And let them expect it; for I know, my dear Fellow Graduates, that your hearts join me, and all the soul of the PATRIOT exults within you, while I now step forward, and PLEDGE myself before this great and venerable Assembly, that WE who have this day been so highly distinguished in their sight, will make our country's good, and the support of her religion, her laws, her civil rights, the grand object of all our pursuits. We will consider LIBERTY as the choicest gift of heaven, the unalienable right of mankind, exalting human nature, and inspiring every nobler sentiment. And we will devote ourselves to her service, not with a sudden or occasional zeal, but with a pure, stedfast and inextinguishable flame, burning still clearer and stronger through life—

Our latest pray'rs the same as all the past,
And "Save our country heaven shall be our last!"

This performance was received with the same marks of universal approbation as the former; the speaker, through the whole of it, and particularly in his pathetic conclusion, having shewn that he FELT, and was thoroughly POSSESSED with, his subject.

Extracts from the CHARGE *given to the* GRADUATES *by the* PROVOST.

Young Gentlemen,

CUSTOM requires that I should now take leave of you, with a short address for your future conduct in life; and it gives me great satisfaction that you have anticipated much of what I might say on the present occasion; having publicly avowed your principles, and pledged yourselves to your country for its service. I have therefore determined rather to refresh your memories with a few *old* ‡ lessons, than to deliver much that is *new*; because I wish all *America* to know that doctrines constantly propagated here, long before the present day, are not, however, unsuitable to it. And that these doctrines have been as follows, I can appeal to the testimony of many of the worthy sons of this seminary, who now bear a capital part in our present animated struggle for public happiness."

" In the first place, then, we have always endeavoured to convince you that the relation you bear to Jesus Christ sheds the brightest lustre round the human character; and that in his school only you can compleat your wisdom. All arts, all sciences, all eloquence, all philosophy, which would lead you to neglect this divine and saving system of knowledge, are but vain and empty."

" But I need not enlarge with regard to your *religious* conduct; and shall pass on to a few things respecting your conduct in civil life. And this you will remember has been our constant maxim—"

" That the government of your country is a government of *laws*, founded on reciprocal obligations between the *governors* and *governed*; where your liberties, your lives, your property, depend not on the will of *one* man, nor of a number of men, but on the known and established rules of *Justice*—even your *equals* being your judges.

On this subject, we have endeavoured to lead your attention to the history of empires, that you might trace the causes of their FALL; and the virtuous sigh hath often swell'd our bosoms when we have considered in how few places of the world civil liberty, the Christian religion in its purity, and the principles of toleration are to be found. Although the ways of Providence are hard to scan, yet when we have observed that these mighty blessings, refusing all fellowship with corruption, venality and debasement of thought, have been travelling from clime to clime, and from people to people—a fond belief has seized us, that future æras of renown are yet reserved for this American world, in its turn. There is nothing criminal in this belief! Nay, we have not only wished you to indulge it in the heart, but even to work it up into a strong and enthusiastic *persuasion*; thinking it might be to you as a portion of divine spirit, animating you in every action, and inspiring you with a noble perseverance amidst the worst that can happen. Our lessons to you have therefore run in the following strain—

" Since you are thus persuaded that there is yet a great and mighty fabric to be built up in this your native land; and since, when the present set of master-workmen shall be no more, it may be your lot to succeed to their patriot toils; if, therefore, you would be prepared for such a task—the greatest which a mortal can bear among his fellow creatures—we charge you in the first place to accustom yourselves to industry and temperance. Be assured, that let a man's parts be ever so eminent, he will find it difficult to gain confidence, or make a figure in the grand concerns of the community, if he has not first made himself respectable, easy and independent by integrity of conduct and a laudable attention to his own private concerns—For he who is prodigal of his own, ought not to be entrusted with what belongs to another."

The glory of every country is its liberty, its independency, and its improvements in commerce, arts and religion. But, like the worm at the root of Jonah's gourd, sloth is a strong poison, eating out the vitals of all. It exhausts wealth, enervates power, famishes arts, destroys religion, and sells liberty for a morsel of bread.

" Spurn from you, then, betimes all *sloth*, and turn a deaf ear to the syren charms of pleasure. Remember that it was not by idle hands, or supernumerary mouths; it was not by reclining in the lap of ease, or flaunting after vanities unsuitable to their condition—that your industrious and honorable ancestors formed to themselves these goodly habitatations in an once uncultivated wilderness! Nor is it by such means, that they can be transmitted fair and flourishing to posterity."

" It is always too soon when a people, who have attained the meridian of their glory, forget those virtuous arts by which they were exalted into importance! But for us, who have not yet half way reached our noon—nay, whose sun is but just rising over the mountains, and that with clouded aspect—I say, for us to relax one jot of primitive virtue, or to loiter in the morning of our day—what sluggards should we be deemed?

Let it not offend you then, when called to look back " to the rock from whence you were hewen, and the pit from whence ye were digged. Observe the steps by which your ancestors rose into consideration; and you shall scarce find one of all the number that ever attained eminence but by industry in some settled calling.

On your first entrance upon life it should, therefore, be your business to make a pause—a solemn pause at its portal; and to consider that your superior opportunities of knowledge require superior exertions of virtue. When set loose from the reins of discipline, you will be ready to look abroad on the world with conscious rapture and the most buoyant hopes. The fullness of blood and strength of passion will be apt to bear down that sober reason and cool reflection, which are your best guides. At every glance, Elysian scenes and Fairy prospects will rise before you, seemingly so variegated with pleasure, that the choice will perplex you!

" But be persuaded that the pleasures thus to be derived, from pursuing phantom after phantom, expedient after expedient, to keep animal joy alive, till the pall'd sense recoils, and refuses the hated load—will be found at last a bed shorter than a man can stretch himself upon, and a covering narrower than he can wrap himself in. Such pleasures will only seduce you from the path of virtue, drawing you on, through meads of unreal bliss, to the fool's paradise—a deceitful region, where snakes lurk under the grass,

" And, mid the roses, fierce Repentance rears
" Her horrid crest——"

" But true pleasure is to exert the first efforts of your reason, in considering what you are, whence you came, whither you are going, what is given you to do, and how you are prepared to act your part worthily! It is to come forth on the human stage, in the sight of mortal and immortal powers, all energy and action; rejoicing to fill the sphere assigned you with diligence and dignity."

Thus animated—thus panting after virtue and excellence—should your country call; should you perceive the *corruptors* or *corrupted* stealing upon the unguarded hour of *Liberty*, and undermining the civil or religious principles of your country—*then* will a holy jealousy seize your whole frame! you will be all eye, and ear, and heart, and voice, and hand, in a cause so glorious! You will let the world know that Liberty is your unconquerable delight, and that you are sworn foes to every species of bondage, either of body or mind!

In this work, your utmost efforts, the sacrifice of every private advantage, will leave no sting behind, but yield matter of eternal exultation! For certainly if there be any thing in this world, suited the the native greatness of the human mind, and worthy of contention—it must be to assert the cause of truth and virtue; to support the fundamental rights of mankind, and to strive for the constitution of your country—and a government of *Laws* freely consented to by yourseves!

While such objects are in view, dangers will not daunt a good man. But where the voice of public virtue and public Liberty calls, thither will he follow, whether to life or to death! With a manly and intrepid spirit, with a fervent and enlightened zeal, he will persevere to the last, even although his country should be blind to his virtue, knowing it often happens, that——

" The suns of glory please not till they set."

These, Gentlemen, are the lessons which you, and those that have gone before you, have, for many years, received here. Could I now entertain a sentiment repugnant to them, I should deem myself unworthy to stand in this place. And so long as such sentiments are propagated in this Seminary, I trust it will continue to enjoy the countenance of good men; as I am sure it will enjoy your countenance on this account, as well as from the remembrance of past favours.

Sure I am too, that it was as a Seminary calculated for the advancement of those sacred principles that I recommended * it to the encouragement of good and benevolent men in the parent country. And the munificence of their benefactions, on that occasion, led me fondly to believe, that the propagation of those principles, in the remotest parts of the Empire, was their ardent wish. The remembrance of that kindness cannot easily be torn from a grateful heart; and it is with reluctance we lift up our voice with those that complain.

Oh Britain! Shall it ever be said, that the laurels which have so long bloomed around thy brow shall be withered by a policy that would degrade, beneath the rank of Freemen, *Millions* sprung from your own loins, and inheriting your own spirit, from the time that your spirit exalted you above the surrounding nations? Can honour, virtue, public safety, dignity of sentiment, any laudable or liberal principle ever dictate this? Rome, in all her glory, was never called to such an illustrious work as now lies before you!—to enlarge the sphere of *Protestantism*, to encrease the number of free states and communities; to propagate the arts of peace and civilization; to bind together all the members of a great empire in one golden cord of mutual love and mutual benefits; and in short, to bid other *Britons* rise, in other climes, to the remotest verge of the habitable world!

These are the true ways of advancing and supporting power; and would to God that all who are cloathed with it would consider it as given only for these divine purposes, ere the irrevocable decree of destruction shall go finally forth.

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† *See Cato's Letters*, Vol, II.

* *Spoken by* BENJAMIN CHEW, B. A.

‡ *See the* Charge *given at the first Commencement, viz.* 1757, *from which a considerable part of this is quoted, and therefore should not have been now republished, if it had not been by desire, and for the reasons above assigned.*

* *The language of the* Royal Brief *for a national Collection, and of the Address to the People of England, which accompanied, it was as follows*——

" *The kind providence of God seems to have great things in view at this time, by calling the* British *nation to the possession of the most important part of* America; *and the greatest of all the glories that can accrue to this kingdom from a dominion so widely extended, will be to make use of the opportunities thereby given her for the advancement of divine knowledge; and to be found a chosen instrument, in these latter days, for calling* new, *and heretofore unexplored, countries, to the enjoyment of every thing that can exalt humanity, at a time when so many of the* old *have fallen back to their original barbarity. Should we once become indifferent in this respect, and begin to consider our vast* American *settlements as given to us merely for advancing our* secular *interests, and not for encreasing the number of* Protestants *and* Freemen, *we may have reason to fear, that Providence would leave us to ourselves, and raise up worthier instruments for accomplishing its own eternal purposes of love towards those so long benighted regions!*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 29th day of May inst. on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, ball alley and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground therunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris, and others; subject to a groundrent of 6*l.* currency, per annum; late the estate of James Brown; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Nevill, the sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, all the estate, right, title, interest, the possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain messuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Second-street continued beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about sixteen feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; subject to a groundrent of 5*l.* 12*s.* currency, per annum; late the property of the said Maag; seized and taken in execution by

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